

The Chancellor speaks out
An interview with CSU's
top decision-maker
W. Ann Reynolds

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**San
Francisco
State**

PHOENIX

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Support sought by Salvador professor

Roberto Padilla II

The president of the University of El Salvador attempted to drum up support to reopen his campus and "explore academic cooperation," in a discussion with faculty members here Tuesday. "Everybody still has a will to keep fighting even though the government controls the buildings," said Miguel Parada, president of the University of El Salvador.

On June 26 the Salvadoran army seized the university on the premise it was a training ground for rebels. The two-day operation was conducted by 900 troops who were supported by tanks and helicopters. According to Parada, nearly 100 students were killed.

They (the military) didn't find anything so they had to make up stories to support it," said Parada, accentuating his statement with a sharp hand gesture. Parada said the army took pictures of props in the theater department and claimed old rifles were rebel weapons and cadavers were "the bodies of people executed by the guerrillas."

Parada, who closely links the fate of the university with the Civil War felt the campus was seized because, "The university has been the accusing voice against the government."

Although the University of El Salvador has been closed for three years it is still a primary source of higher education. It operates out of makeshift classrooms in various rented locations throughout San Salvador.

"The university will continue to function no matter what," said Parada, adding the school receives partial funding from the government because of a constitutional requirement.

To help finance the school, students are expected to be charged a nominal fee for tuition and rent.

See Parada, Page 9.

Texas thunder



By Genaro Molina

The Fabulous Thunderbirds brought back slicked-back hair as lead singer Kim Wilson on harmonica

and guitarist Jimmy Vaughn jam '50s style yesterday in the Barbary Coast. See page 13.

Lease offer threatens Lobby Shop

By Ingrid Becker

The latest Franciscan Shops lease proposal from the Student Union Governing Board, which asks for 11 percent of the Lobby Shop's gross sales, could close the store if enacted.

Rich Nelson, chairman of the Franciscan Shop's board of directors, said demanding anything above a six percent profit margin will put the Lobby Shop in the red.

"The SUGB would get four times what the Lobby Shop makes. The lease they are offering is almost identical from what I understand to the one they are giving SAGA (the main food services organization). They are treating us like an outside vendor and a profit-making organization. The 11 percent is unreasonable," said Nelson.

The Franciscan Shops, which includes the bookstore and the Lobby Shop, paid \$59,000 rent last year and, according to Nelson, the proposed lease would mean it would pay nearly double that amount. The SUGB would receive \$45,000 based on 1 percent of gross sales from the

bookstore and \$58,300 based on the 11 percent from the Lobby Shop for a total of \$104,000, Nelson said.

According to Student Union Managing Director Al Paparelli, all Student Union vendors complained the Lobby Shop was hurting their sales. Tom Butson, director of SAGA, said, "Our bone of contention is that they are cutting into our profits and revenues, especially with the sale of small beverages. There has been a drastic decrease in all food areas especially in the Gold Coast which is on the same level as the Lobby Shop."

The Lobby Shop opened in March 1982. Butson said it took until the following fall to notice the impact the Lobby Shop was having on SAGA's food sales. Marie Saxton of Sassafrass said she has documented proof that there has been a decrease in the volume of sales for cold drinks since the Lobby Shop put in coolers. Some vendors expressed concern that the Lobby Shop represented a violation of their contract

See Lobby, Page 9.

Professors like Woo's support of consulting

By Marilee Enge

Humanities professors have reacted favorably to encouragement by President Chia-Wei Woo that they seek consulting work outside the university, but for many of them the idea is nothing new.

With inflation rising disproportionately to faculty salaries, instructors have long sought ways to supplement their incomes.

Woo discussed this issue last week during a question and answer session with the School of Humanities faculty, one of a series of open forums he will conduct with each department.

Woo, a physicist himself is a consultant for Argonne National Laboratory, the National Science Foundation and Exxon Research and Engineering Company. He said Humanities professors could work up to one day a week, consulting in their fields, to supplement their incomes.

He recognized consulting is widely practiced in other departments and said, "There's no reason it should be limited to engineering and business. I'd like to see it in the humanities, social sciences and creative arts."

"Businesses complain their people don't know how to write," He said English professors could teach writing

workshops at large corporations.

Woo cited other possibilities such as people in music and drama organizing performing groups for companies in Silicon Valley which have recreational programs. "I cannot see why such opportunities would not be there," he said.

Thurston Womack, chairman of the English Department who has taught here since 1954, said, "It is the first time I've ever heard a president say those things. I feel very good about it." He called it "highly desirable" for instructors to work apart from their teaching "assuming it's professionally related."

Woo drew a distinction between consulting and moonlighting, which means

working at a job outside the field. "We're not encouraging that," He said, "Consulting means to increase knowledge in one's field."

Richard Trapp, chairman of classics and world and comparative literature, said such work could be financially "necessary," especially for younger professors on low salaries. He said it is unusual for a president to encourage consulting.

Womack and Trapp each have taught extension classes for the University of California along with their full-time teaching positions at SF State. Trapp said extension teaching is very traditional for English and literature professors.

Tom Johnson, associate professor of journalism, is a writer-consultant for Mt. Zion Hospital. He called it a "noble

effort" for Woo to endorse outside consulting. Johnson said his consulting is necessary because "The state doesn't pay me enough."

Anita Silvers, co-chairwoman of the Philosophy Department is an advising member of the American Broadcast Company's Division of Broadcast Standards where she advises on issues of broadcast ethics. She also reviews text books and works as a consultant on films.

Woo, who often emphasizes the importance of interaction between the university and the community, said consulting by professors is a way to serve the community. "It is part of education in the broader sense."

He called consulting "time-honored" and said "in many universities it is included as part of the instructor's contribution."

Vendors may be charged for space

Lottery, permits proposed
to allocate alcove spaces

By Ken Heiman

The Student Union Governing Board is considering several revenue-generating proposals that could put the vendors at the east entrance of the Student Union at risk of business.

"I feel like I'm getting a fast shuffle. I've been here for nine years and this is the first time the Student Union Governing Board has raised the issue of having pay for my vending space," said John "The Flower Man" who sells handmade flowers in an alcove outside the Student Union.

Several proposals were discussed at length yesterday during a SUGB vendor's committee meeting.

Scott Johnson, committee chairman of the Student Union vending services, said, "It is the intent of the SUGB to put vending operations on the east side of the Student Union to help alleviate crowding. We must consider the fact that the existing vendors are occupying potentially valuable vending space but not providing any revenue for the students."

One of the proposals brought up during the committee meeting would allow vendors to sell from four spaces, reserved and non-reserved. Vendors would be charged to eight selling days per month and a \$5 fee collected each day of sale. Another option concerns a permit fee of \$10 per semester to be charged to all vendors wishing to use the vending spaces. A lottery would be conducted to allocate the spaces.

A third proposal would allocate five vending spaces — three unreserved spaces would be located adjacent to the Student Union room B-132 office skylights — and also renting them out on a \$50 per semester fee.

Other options include renting space out on a seniority basis.

A proposal to maintain the situation as it is, in which case the vendors would continue to pay nothing for their vending space, was also discussed.

SUGB member Sheryl Derdowski proposed an environmental impact study be conducted to determine how many vendors could be supported in the east plaza area without causing any congestion problems. "All vendors would also pay a \$50 per year usage fee," she said.

Derdowski also said she was "not interested in turning a profit in the east alcove areas."

Scott Johnson noted the basis for recommendation for all the proposals hinges on the fact "there is only a finite amount of vending space. We want to give all the outside vendors a chance to sell their goods."

Al Paparelli, Student Union managing director expressed some concern over the potential revenue to be generated from the alcove spaces and other proposed vending sites on the east side of the building.

"Approximately one-third of the operating costs of the Student Union are generated by the various vending ser-

See Vendors, Page 9.



By Toru Kawana

John "The Flower Man" may have to leave if rents are too high.

Campus police collar suspected leg fondler

By Jay Goldman

A 26-year-old SF State student was arrested in the Student Union Monday by an undercover DPS officer and charged with three counts of battery against a female student.

The student, Wesley Dere, has been enrolled at SF State since 1978. He was suspended from the campus for the 1979-80 school year and again for the spring and fall semesters of 1982.

The victim, whose identity DPS refused to disclose, reported on Sept. 23 that a man had approached her in the Student Union while she was studying and fondled her legs. She said he was the same man who had attempted to fondle her last spring in the Student Union.

Kim Wible of DPS said the victim identified Dere from a photo line-up.

An undercover officer was then assigned to guard her last Friday and Monday. Dere was arrested Monday when the officer allegedly observed Dere committing a similar sexual assault against the victim.

Associate Provost Henry Gardner, who handles cases before the Office of Student Discipline, refused to comment on Dere's arrest or explain the causes for his two previous suspensions.

Tony Bithorn, staff assistant to Gardner, would not comment on the reasons Dere was allowed to re-enter the university. He said the disclosure of any negotiations which might have led to Dere's return would be a violation of

Dere's right to privacy. He said the university does not have a specific rule on the number of times a student can be suspended before he is denied re-enrollment.

In other DPS action, a bomb threat was phoned into Verducci Hall last Thursday. Residents were evacuated but officers did not find any bombs.

On Friday DPS received a report that a car parked on the third level of the parking garage had been burglarized. The unknown burglar stole three cassette tapes. Also stolen from the garage were the license plates from a 1966 Chevrolet.

Marian Bernstein, 24, was arrested by DPS last Friday and charged with nine counts of check fraud. DPS had called her in for questioning on an unrelated matter when officers discovered an outside warrant for her arrest. After she was arrested, officers discovered a hypodermic syringe in her possession and charged her with possession of narcotics paraphernalia.

Tuesday DPS reported three accounts of petty theft. A woman reported her purse had been stolen after she left it in the hallway of the Physical Education Building. Two separate incidents of wallets being stolen from secured lockers in the men's locker room were reported.

Kerry Waddell, a 27-year-old SF State student, was arrested yesterday on a charge of indecent exposure on the mezzanine level of the Student Union.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

CAMPUS CAPSULES

Plywood covers up radioactive spill

SANTA BARBARA — A spill of radioactive phosphorous, 10 times what is considered normal, was discovered last week in the Biology II building at UC Santa Barbara.

Although the level of radiation is far from deadly, and the phosphorous, P32, halves its strength every two weeks, plywood boards provided by the Health and Safety Department now cover the floor of the contaminated area.

The spill was discovered when a student research group working with radioactive isotopes found low levels of radiation on their shoes.

High ho the merry-o students farm 'n hoe

DEEP SPRINGS — Students at Deep Springs College rise before dawn every day to do farm chores before sitting down to their 7:30 breakfast of fresh eggs from the hen house, milk less than two hours old, home-churned butter and

slaughtered by fellow students.

They don't have to worry about job searching, apartment hunting or paying for fee increases.

What's the catch?

There doesn't seem to be one. Located east of the Sierra Nevada, this fully accredited two-year college operates on the theme "practical work, rigorous academics and genuine self-government" set up by its founder Lucien L. Nunn in 1917.

The 24 students finish class by noon, which leaves daylight time to complete more chores. They raise cattle and farm hay to sell, which provides some funding.

Stanford's \$1 billion cardinal to operation

STANFORD — Crediting a sustained stock market rise, Stanford University officials announced a record-breaking endowment fund of more than \$1 billion for the '83-84 school year. Almost \$92 million of this was in gifts to the university, a figure which exceeds the previous

record of \$77 million.

These market-related gains will help keep the operating budget balanced, but the university expects to continue its three-year goal of reducing the cost of operating by 5 percent. This cost is budgeted at \$227 million.

Image—plagued frat tutors school kids

BERKELEY—In an attempt to clean up the image created last year by an interracial clash with Hispanic students on campus and "deviant, unacceptable and inexcusable behavior," members of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity at UC Berkeley began tutoring children at a local elementary school and mending books at the school's library.

Although the fraternity completed its obligation of 120 community service hours last year, Beta President Clark Welch said, "This is extra. The school districts are in a tight crunch. It's time the Greek system got out and helped alleviate the problem."

The fraternity's plans for the school include setting up a chess club and filling

in sports, music and other programs diminished by state budget cuts.

People jam Princeton for a look at Brooke

PRINCETON—Brooke Shields goes to college and hoards of people follow, offering bribes and other inducements to Princeton officials for helping them get a photograph of her.

The 18-year-old sultry heart-throb managed to keep away from the mobs with the help of campus security guards during orientation week.

Several national magazines reportedly offered as much as \$500 for candid shots of Shields on campus, according to George Eager, the school's communications director.

Unfair proportion jocks to jockettes

LAS VEGAS—Women at the University of Nevada-Las Vegas face discrimination in the athletic department, according to the university's athletic director, Brad Rothermel.

The university may lose its federal funding if it fails to meet Title IX standards, set by the Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights. These guidelines state that 30 percent of students participating in athletics must be women. Currently, 16 percent, or 44 out of 273, of UNLV's participants are women.

University officials say the quota will be difficult to meet since the department is struggling financially and cannot afford to create new programs.

OCR representatives will meet with university officials this week.

Liberal studies meets business on Lone Mt.

It sometimes seems that all business students think about is business, but the University of San Francisco is out to change that.

Starting in January, USF plans to offer a weekend Masters of Liberal Studies program for full-time employed, middle level executives in education, business, government and non-profit organizations, according to program director Jerry Tucker.

Scheduled to be held at the university's Lone Mountain campus, the program will consist of 15 weeks of six-hour classes held on Saturdays.

Fresno taps fund for parking stalls

FRESNO — Cal State Fresno received \$275,000 from the chancellor's office to expand one parking facility and has plans to use another \$125,000 to create a new lot. This will provide almost 600 more parking spaces.

Money collected from all 19 California State University campuses through parking stickers, meters and daily permits is doled out by the chancellor's office to campuses which have a need for more lots or additional spaces.

"We think we're having parking problems, but when you go to San Jose State, San Diego State or San Francisco State, you really see what parking problems are," said Cal State Fresno police chief William Anderson.

Ideally, each school should have one parking space for every two full-time students. SF State has 3,500, or about one for every 3.8 full-time students.

Compiled by Peggy Sotcher

Crime on campus still is a problem

By Jay Goldman

SF State may be held liable in assault cases unless it takes precautions to reduce the possibility of assaults on campus.

In the September issue of Trial, a legal news magazine, Leonard Territo, professor of criminal justice at the University of South Florida, claims that schools may be held liable as third party defendants unless campus police have determined the problem areas where previous attacks, robberies and other crimes have taken place. If such areas do exist, adds Territo, additional lighting, security, or emergency telephone services should be added to reduce liability.

An SF State student who was raped by Derrick Prince within a mile of campus filed suit last July against the state of California, SF State, and Jon Schorle, the director of public safety, claiming Schorle failed to warn women on campus that rapes had occurred in the area. Schorle declined to comment on the pending lawsuit.

When inspector Kim Wible of the Department of Public Safety was asked during an interview if problem areas have been identified and if precautions have been taken by the department, she said, "We encourage women not to ever walk alone at night. We push the escort service because there's safety in numbers."

Women can call DPS and request an escort to their cars. To reduce escorts' response time, they have been provided with bicycles to speed their return to campus. Escorts are trained in first aid, crime prevention and CPR.

"The service is also supposed to be our eyes and ears while they are on campus," said Wible. The service receives an average of 25 calls a night.

Wible teaches a rape prevention program. The three-hour presentation discusses the basic types of rapists, various dos and don'ts, strategies to prevent rapes and methods of self defense. It is also intended to inform women of locations of high crime areas.

"I've already taught rape prevention in the residence halls this fall," said Wible, "and I'm available to make a presentation to any group that requests one."

Wible said assaults in the area patrolled by DPS are most likely to take place in the areas around Junipero Serra Boulevard and Holloway Avenue. She added the last rape to occur on campus was the 1977 rape-murder of Jenny Low Chang in the library.

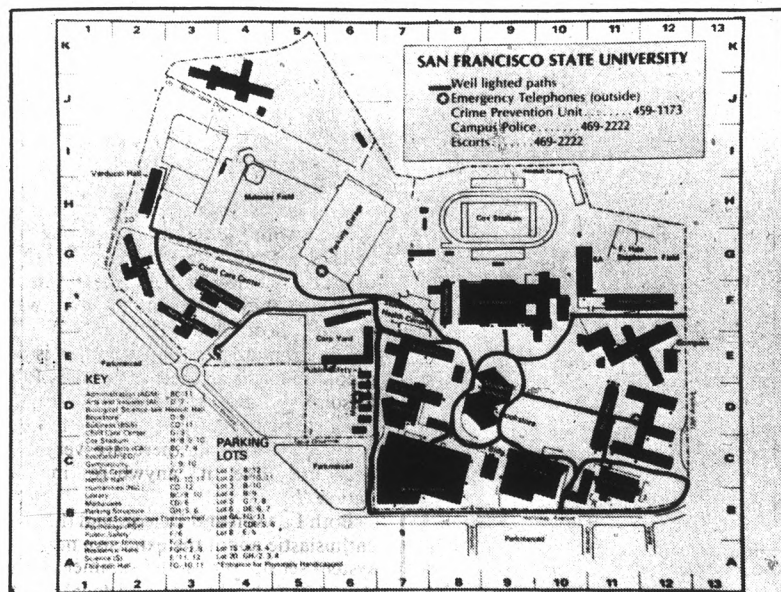
"We try to make the place as safe as possible," said Wible, "not because of possible lawsuits but because safety is our first concern."

When an area is identified as a high crime area, she said, patrols in that area are increased. She added that while DPS does not compile statistical information on where crimes occur within its patrol area, with the exception of auto burglaries, it does take note of where crimes most often occur.

DPS is responsible for patrolling SF State and shares jurisdiction for a mile around the campus with the San Francisco Police Department.

Wible said petty theft is most likely to take place in the library, bookstore and in the men's and women's locker rooms. Except for the bookstore, she added, most thefts result from people leaving their belongings unsecured.

The leading areas for auto burglary, said Wible, are Junipero Serra Boulevard, Holloway Avenue, Lake Merced Boulevard and the student parking lot which is otherwise known as Lot



Though campus pathways are not well lit, student escorts who maintain communication with DPS will walk people to their cars at night.

20.

However, statistics are encouraging for the auto burglary situation in Lot 20. According to Wible, there were 91 burglaries reported in Lot 20 in 1982 but this year there were only 29 burglary reports.

Wible said the reduction in burglaries is a result of increased patrolling of the lot by DPS.

But DPS has had problems with the monitoring of crimes around the campus, said Wible, because the city's police department often doesn't inform DPS of crimes that it handles near the campus.

"We try to maintain good relations with SFPD," said Wible, "but they are not required to give us information. They are not computerized, and it is often difficult for them to sort out which crimes they handled within our area. But DPS is working on an administrative agreement with SFPD that would require them to share information with

Dozens of students want to sell donuts

By Paula Nichols

So, your group wants to sell donuts, with coffee to dunk them in? So do 65 other student groups who get permits to set up shop on campus this semester.

There are six locations for sales. Cooking is allowed at two of them if a health code is followed. No cream-filled pastries may be sold and mayonnaise cannot be used.

Permits are issued on a first-come, first-serve basis. The sign-up for fall was May 19. Spring registration is scheduled for December 19, 1983.

"This is a major fund-raiser for groups, so word gets around," said Coordinator of Student Organizations Bob Westwood who sponsors the program. He estimated there are 250 student organizations on campus.

Westwood said his office posts publicity flyers in the Student Activities office and puts letters in student group mailboxes before permit registration each semester. The mailboxes are at the Information Desk in the New Administration building.

There are about 75 selling days each semester, and up to 12 groups can be accommodated per day. Groups are not re-

quired to report their earnings to the Student Activities office. "But if a group's accounting is in question it may open up its books to us," said Westwood, "because the groups are using campus facilities."

Howard Young, president of Beta Alpha Psi, said his group earns "maybe \$100 per day, depending on location, time of day and weather." Young said the Finance Club uses its money for technical presentations and to host wine and cheese parties with various accounting firms.

Presently, the Student Activities office has some evening sales dates available, but Westwood said most days are taken.

Westwood said up until two years ago permits were issued by a lottery, where names were drawn out of a fishbowl. Now, group representatives line up to choose sales dates.

And line up they do. On the day permits are issued, people start lining up at 6:45 a.m. It is a slow, nine-to-four process. "But we offer coffee and try to have fun," said Westwood. "People covet places in line and when they have to go to class, they have a stand-in," said Jeanne Wick, coordinator of Student Programs and Services.

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Decision Makers

Fee hikes worry Reynolds

By Nora Juarbe

At 45, Chancellor W. Ann Reynolds is the highest-ranking woman in American education and one of only a handful of women to head a major university.

"I don't know if I'm a feminist," she said. "It depends on how you define it. If it means to be determined about my goals of affirmative action, equal access and opportunity, then you can label me a feminist because I'm determined."

Determination is only one of the characteristics Reynolds has had to exercise in her job as chief executive officer of the California State University system.

When Reynolds took the helm of the nation's largest university system a year ago, she was faced with tackling a series of first-time problems: The university system faced the worst budget crunch in its history, the fear of greater layoffs spread throughout the campuses, and faculty members had just voted to unionize and would begin negotiating for a contract through collective bargaining.

"I am deeply worried about the fee hikes," said Reynolds, which were increased \$64 last semester and \$123 this semester (for full-time undergraduates).

She said Gov. George Deukmejian had promised to place greater priority on higher education in 1984-85 but she did not elaborate on future fees.

Reynolds said despite the fee increase, enrollment was "strong" this semester.

"Budget cuts affect the quality of teaching in a lot of ways," she continued. "Library hours have had to be cut. There are fewer faculty positions and not as many class sections available. In impacted programs (such as computer science and engineering), I have proof that some students are taking longer to graduate because classes have been cancelled. Equipment is not up to date."

Quoting a colleague, Reynolds said, "Before I had one student per frog, now it's eight students per frog."

Referring to the CSU first collective bargaining contract with faculty, she claimed to be "very pleased" and said the contract was achieved "harmoniously."

SF State was the first campus Reynolds visited barely one month after her appointment as chancellor.

"I remember it clearly," she said. "San Francisco is a metropolitan campus. One of our four biggest campuses. It has a kind of special atmosphere because of the ethnic diversity of San Francisco," she went on as if she was reading her notes on the visit.

"I also realize you are hemmed in by the city. There's a snug feeling," said Reynolds referring to then-Associated Student President, Jeff Kaiser's concern about lack of space on campus.

Also during her visit, Reynolds noted the need for a "strong" president to succeed retiring President Paul F. Rombert.

Commenting on SF State's new President Chia-Wei Woo, Reynolds said, "I am supportive of the appointment of President Woo. He has an outstanding background in both physics and teaching. He was an excellent administrator at UC San Diego. He has a strong cultural interest, and like most scientists he has an organized approach to things."

Reynolds said she still has not set a date for her return visit to SF State because she wants President Woo to "settle in"

first, but she hinted of the possibility of a visit late next fall. Reynolds is the first woman and third chancellor to take over the CSU system.

"I don't think about that a lot," said Reynolds, who is honestly modest. "I don't have time to think about where I fit in the cosmic array of things. I'm just proud to be a part of CSU and to work with the governor."

The CSU system comprises 19 campuses, 315,000 students, 19,000 faculty members and an operating budget of \$929,650,300.

Reynolds replaced Glenn S. Dumke who ran the system for more than 20 years. The first CSU chancellor Buell Gallagher abruptly resigned only seven months after his appointment to return to his former job as president of the City College of New York.

Reynolds was considered a "high risk" choice by some members of the university's board of trustees to succeed Dumke not because she was a woman, but because she had been an administrator only since 1977.

Prior to becoming chancellor, Reynolds was provost of Ohio State University.

Reynolds lives in Bel Air with her two teenage children and her second husband, Dr. Thomas H. Kirschbaum, chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Michigan State University, whom she married six months ago.

Reynolds' first skirmish with faculty was over an executive order which authorized higher salaries for faculty members in high-demand fields, such as computer science, engineering and business. In the new contract agreement this provision became obsolete.

Reynolds said her original goal to enhance opportunities for women and underrepresented minority groups still stands.

"We have to make sure that women are included in campus programs and clubs and that campuses seek out talented women."

But more importantly, Reynolds said women had to be convinced to try for the non-traditional fields. "Last year only 10 women in the whole United States received Ph.D.'s in computer science."

She noted Hispanics are expected to outnumber all ethnic groups in California in less than two decades.

"Hispanics will not be a minority much longer," she said. Currently only 9 percent of the CSU student body is Hispanic.

About the growing need for Hispanic access to CSU systems she said, "It's something I didn't start nor will I finish it in my career time."

Reynolds believes students should "arm themselves better before entering college." She's supportive of the new mathematics testing for incoming undergraduates and admission standards for English competency for non-native speakers which were instituted for 1983-84. She said she would continue to press for additional measures to strengthen the quality of entering students.

Reynolds said what she liked most about her job as chancellor was being a "facilitator."

"I enjoy being able to help people achieve their goals. I enjoy being able to facilitate students and teachers get that extra lab space they need."

"And I don't mean to sound like Miss Goody Two Shoes."

Practical political skills part of new graduate program

By Ingrid Becker

Future politicians take note. The Political Science Department is offering a new degree this semester: master of arts in political science with a concentration in practical politics. The newly revised graduate program also offers an M.A. with concentration in political theory.

In the practical politics concentration, students will learn political skills such as announcing a candidacy, getting on the ballot, campaigning, fund raising and lobbying.

Professor Rich DeLeon, who teaches the seminar on political skills, said, "Students will learn specific skills you don't normally find in a graduate political science program, such as how to conduct advanced polling with computers and learning direct mail systems and political marketing techniques."

During part of the one-year program students will do internships and complete field work projects such as organizing a grass roots campaign, mobilizing a community in support of an issue or working on improving the political data base in San Francisco.

The political science graduate program has 10 students with a declared concentration in practical politics and between six and 12 students concentrating in theory.

DeLeon said the program isn't strictly vocational. He said the materials are integrated with the main body of political literature. "It is a serious academic field of study and we encourage students to link what they do in this program with political theory and literature."

The emphasis of the program is on preparation for a career in politics. Professor Kay Lawson, coordinator for the practical politics program said, "It is exciting and original, there are very few programs like it anywhere in the nation."

Both Lawson and DeLeon said they are enthusiastic about the extensive network system set up during the summer. More than 100 federal, state and local politicians, campaign consultants, lobbyists, pollsters, civic groups and private organizations responded to a survey sent out.

Among those who responded are assemblymen William Baker and Louis Papan, State Sen. Milton Marks, Oakland Mayor Lionel Wilson, members of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, environmental groups, women's groups, the American Civil



Professor Rich DeLeon teaches the art of politics to future candidates.

Liberties Union, lawyers, journalists, professional organizations and major corporations such as the Bank of America and Bendix.

DeLeon said, "In effect (members of these groups) have pledged themselves in concrete, tangible ways. They come to the meetings and sit on advisory panels."

There are new types of jobs this degree will be helpful for, said Lawson. For example, business and labor are placing more importance on political-trend monitoring, and government agencies have a high demand for political consultants.

Several of the students in the program already have practical political experience. Ed Emerson has had more than 10 years experience in politics working on campaigns. He said, "I hit the streets at the age of 14, passing out literature for a George McGovern campaign."

He said the political skills he is learning in the seminar could be valuable if he decides to run for Congress. He would like to work as a political consultant and is concerned with environmental issues. He said the program will give him a good foundation and he is impressed with the scope of what the Political Science Department is trying to do. "It's a crystallization, showing you how it all works."

Ed Sullivan came to the program with a political science degree from Arizona State. He is currently working on an internship with Sen. Alan Cranston. He said he hopes to continue working with Cranston at the Democratic convention. "In terms of getting into politics, this seems to have the best to offer me," he said.

DeLeon said, "What is so brazen about this program is that students get to learn through their internship what can't be taught in the classroom."

Professor Gerard Heather helped coordinate the concentration in theory program. He said, "There is the potential for fruitful interaction between the practical and theory concentrations. The faculty hopes that as students develop their interest they will participate with students in the practical politics program and with other theorists in producing scholarly work."

He said the political science faculty is strong in the areas of political theory and methodology and students were interested in theory courses so the department decided to offer a theory concentration last spring. He explained, students are able to direct everything to theory, unencumbered by the outside requirements typical of political science M.A. programs. "The subject of political theory deserves less survey and more focus," he said.

Corporations may help business school establish fund

By Genny Hom

SF State's School of Business has raised \$15,000. Now it has two years to build up the rest — \$2,985,000. The school has launched a major project: to collect \$3 million from Bay Area Corporations for an endowment fund.

"We're on our way, but there'll be constant hammering until we get the \$3

million," said Arthur Cunningham, dean of the School of Business.

Corporations which donate money to institutions receive valuable tax benefits. Universities can use the funds to strengthen or improve programs, encourage faculty research, support student organization, offer community seminars or assist with faculty moving expenses, Cunningham said.

Cunningham said he hopes corporations will want to donate even more when they realize the school's "fine academic reputation."

The School of Business was ranked fourth in the state, behind Stanford, UCLA and UC Berkeley, according to a market research survey done earlier this year by Jonathan & Associates.

In the survey, a list of 25 business

schools was sent to chief personnel officers of California's top 100 corporations. The executives were asked to rank the state's top 10 schools.

In a second survey by the same firm, SF State ranked 37th in the top 100 business schools in the nation. No other California State University school ranked in the top 40. The survey was sent to deans of various business schools in the country, chosen as being the most knowledgeable for making a nationwide ranking. Stanford, UC Berkeley, UCLA and USC ranked in the top 20 business schools.

The first phase of the School of Business' endowment project is a "professionally developed" brochure, intended to motivate former MBA graduates to contribute to the fund, Cunningham said.

Designed by business faculty and downtown business people, it is scheduled for release next month.

So far, the school has received money from its own faculty including John R. Beckett, chairman of the board of Tran-

samerica Corporation, who teaches a graduate course in management here. Beckett also helped to raise matching funds from businesses he belongs to as a board member.

Donations, "in-kind," have also come in, Cunningham said. Landor Associates, a major package design and research firm in San Francisco, designed a new logotype for the school, a job worth \$100,000 in the business world.

Raising money from the community is vital, Cunningham said, especially in light of the state's financial troubles.

"This is the first time the state government has cut the actual amount of money given to the university from last year. There's no question, the way the budgeting is going, that the university must go to fundraising on an annual basis."

Cunningham said that traditionally Stanford and UC Berkeley have always managed to raise large sums of money.

Last year, for example, Stanford raised \$79 million.

Their efforts were possible, he said, because the school has a long history of needing private funds, whereas SF State relies almost completely on state funding.

Also, Stanford graduates head many of the top major corporations. Cunningham said the only SF State graduate who is the chief executive officer of a major corporation is Marsden Cason, of Equitec Financial Group, Inc.

Unlike Stanford, Cunningham said SF State's money will be a "one-time goal." Once the total is reached, the school will use the interest generated from it.

Cunningham said his next step is to make personal calls to the corporations.

"Between myself, the faculty, and the school's advisory council, we have the ability to find our way into any office downtown to make our pitch. I'm confident we can do it."

Companies to bail out SF State

Private funding for public education is becoming an increasingly realistic option to combat budget cuts that are plaguing schools throughout the country.

President Chia-Wei Woo repeatedly has discussed this as a concept for SF State to consider. He said he believes the university can gain support from the local business community by becoming an integral part of it.

Arthur Cunningham, dean of the School of Business, said the university is besieged with financial problems, and that without outside support SF State will "wither and die."

Jim Kelly, dean of the School of Science, said corporations are already

funding state schools through taxes, and that ultimate help from the corporations will come when their tax burden is relieved.

Kelly said although the relationship between state schools and industry is going through a transition — the business community is becoming aware the state is desperately underfunded.

"But the donations have lagged," he said. "A few tax advantages for corporations that fund are now coming into play and the corporations are realizing their policies are obsolete. The corporations are beginning to soften their restrictions for giving to state schools."

Joanne Vente, spokeswoman for the Koret Foundation, said this is true. "It's

in the newspapers all the time. The state is suffering. We know that and want to help."

As well as the Koret Foundation which donated \$30,000 to the university, the GAP stores and several computer corporations, which donated equipment, are also major contributors.

Kelly said there were computer contributions from Hewlett-Packard, Digital Equipment Corporation and Intel Corporation.

NOTICE EFFECTIVE FALL 1983 Entry Level Mathematics Examination E.L.M.

All undergraduate students who entered San Francisco State University in Fall 1983 and who are subject to the 1983-84 and subsequent SFSU Bulletin requirements must take the Entry Level Mathematics (ELM) examination on Saturday, October 22 or show proof of one of the approved ELM exemptions described below. Students who do not take the ELM examination on October 22 or obtain an approved ELM exemption by October 24 WILL HAVE THEIR SPRING 1984 CAR COURSE REGISTRATION PRIVILEGES WITHHELD in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 338.

STUDENTS SUBJECT TO THIS REQUIREMENT SHOULD CONTACT THE TESTING CENTER, N-ADM 152 FOR ELM REGISTRATION PROCEDURES AND COURSE AND TEST EXEMPTIONS

FALL 1983 ELM EXAMINATION CALENDAR			
Test	Test Dates	Test Registration Deadlines	Fee
ELM	October 22, 1983	October 7, 1983	\$7.00
ELM	January 7, 1984	December 22, 1983	\$7.00

Students who are subject to the ELM requirement and take the January 7 ELM test will have their Spring 1984 registration privileges withheld. Therefore, they will not be able to use the Computer-Assisted Registration (CAR) system to enroll in courses for the Spring semester, but they will be able to use normal late course add procedures. STUDENTS WHO DO NOT TAKE EITHER THE OCTOBER 22 OR THE JANUARY 7 ELM EXAMS CANNOT REGISTER FOR COURSES FOR THE SPRING 1984 SEMESTER.

M. J. Lavinie
Dean of Undergraduate Studies

September 27, 1983

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FOR the MBA FORUMS

Letters

Dorm food

Editor,
It could have happened to me! Fortunately it didn't. Lately at the Dining Center (serving residence hall students) strange objects have been appearing in the food. We have found Band-Aids, metal, glass and caterpillars in our food. Something needs to be done soon.

The quality of the food is bad enough, but when they have to resort to Band-Aids as food fillers, it's getting pretty bad. The Dining Center's director claims it does the best job it can and that it puts out a quality meal. I would like to see the size of the lunch bag the director brings to work each day.

This is a large concern to the students, because the students are forced to purchase the food with their dorm contract. I suggest that the residence halls make the food optional instead of mandatory. Maybe we'll all live longer.

David Hartson

More visible

Editor,
Proposition O, calling for English-only ballots would put San Francisco on the record against the Voting Rights Act which protects Asian-Americans and Latinos. This proposition in the upcoming November election will deny these citizens the essential election information needed for an informed vote.

It is a mockery to suggest merely because Asian and Latino citizens can obtain a bilingual ballot on Election Day that they won't want to learn English the rest of the year. In fact, with 3,000 people on the waiting lists for "English as a Second Language" classes at community colleges, it is clear that language minorities want to learn English.

Furthermore, when Congress and the courts banned the literacy requirements for voting, they recognized the past education discrimination against blacks and other minorities. They did not endorse illiteracy.

Proposition O deserves a "No" vote on Nov. 8.

John Travsina

Animal House

Editor,
While the general public has misconceptions about college life thanks to films like National Lampoon's "Animal House", I see no reason for the Phoenix to stereotype the dorm residents at SF State. "The dorm kids — young and witless" (Phoenix, Sept. 22), may have been an attempt at humor and wit but it was a feeble attempt at best.

The fact is that most of the dorm residents are hard-working and intelligent students. After all, who would shell out \$2,000 a semester to live in little concrete cubicles if they are not serious about school.

The characters of Spit Spittle, Chum Dummly, Buck Steelgut, Cathy Squeals, Cindy Bumpus and Beverly Frigidare are unfair misrepresentations of the dorm populace. While there are dorm residents who are here just for the fun and games, they are the exception and not the rule and it is the nature of their activities that makes them seem to be in the majority.

It is bad enough that we have to put up with all the faults of dorm life without being maligned in the campus press for no apparent reason other than a flaccid attempt at humor.

Douglas Love

Voting rights

Editor,
The Rebound Program appreciates your Sept. 29 article on our unique program. We are hoping to become more visible to the SF State campus community during the 1983-84 academic year. The article was most timely in reaching this objective.

We regret, however, misinforming the reporter and the readers about an important aspect of the Rebound Program. We accept applications from all offenders, regardless of previous indiscretion.

Jerald Bey
Rebound Program Director

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No time

Editor,
I am writing in response to your editorial on Thursday, Sept. 29 stating that my resignation was the least credible and in reference that other former Associated Students representatives and I are quitters.

In reference to your first statement, it becomes apparent that none of your journalists attempted to listen to Cliff Stewart as he read my resignation to the legislature or to obtain a copy of that letter from either Stewart, Derek Gilliam or myself. If you had, you may have discovered that my first and foremost reason for resignation was a conflict in my employment schedule and legislative meetings. Like many students I work 40 hours a week and I am a full-time student. I found myself unable to give the time I felt my constituency deserved plus pay my rent, study and sometimes even sleep. Which of course leads to the fact that due to my philosophical differences with Gilliam as to how the A.S. should be handled, I felt that I should be giving more time to the A.S., and in not doing so, was doing a poor job.

I felt, and still do, that someone else would be more able to fulfill those responsibilities than I. To me a job half done is not worth doing. Perhaps your editorial staff should adopt a similar, more responsible outlook.

Shelby A. Pulino

Better off

Editor,
Your recent editorial regarding the six people who quit or were expelled from their Associated Students Legislature positions hit upon some very important points.

The SF State student body will be better off without them. They abandoned the interests of the students who voted them into office and now many students will not be properly represented until new representatives are elected in November.

I certainly hope the Phoenix editorial will be read by every student and that guidelines will be established for candidates in the next election to impress upon the candidates the responsibility they owe to the SF State students who elect them.

Marjorie D. Martin

Distorted

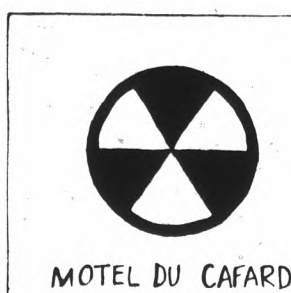
Editor,
I would like to respond to the editorial by Ken Maryanski in the Sept. 29 issue of Phoenix entitled "Chevy Miracle in San Antonio."

This article links together various actions and teachings of persons of Christianity, thereby giving a distorted picture of what Christianity is all about, stemming from a lack of biblical knowledge.

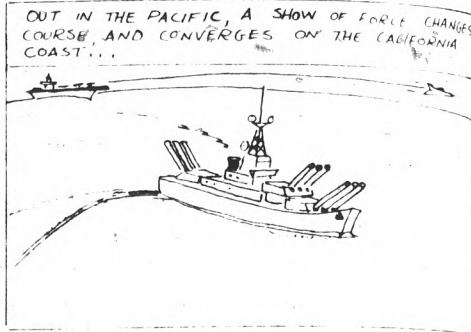
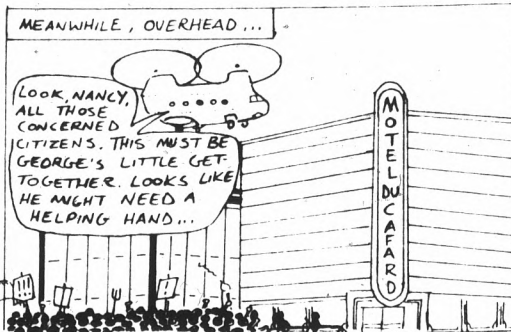
The editorial first attacks the activity in San Antonio surrounding the flocking of people to see a supposed image of the "Virgin Mary" formed by a porch light reflecting off the bumper of a 1975 Chevy and onto the side of a house. While this is indeed ridiculous behavior, the mistake is made of calling these superstitious pagans "Christians." True Christians know that Mary does not make appearances of any kind, being an ordinary Christian like themselves and not some deified "Mother of the Church." Moreover, they know that Mary did not die a virgin, having had at least six children by Joseph (Mark 6:3).

That the writer of this article could have gone to a fundamentalist Baptist Sunday school and not have discovered this truth reflects badly upon that school.

Michael P. McAssey



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New "Cuban" missile crisis

By Daniel Galpern

Europeans received another rude awakening recently, courtesy of the American military stationed in West Germany: the U.S. Army is planning how best to dispose of numerous corpses in mass burial sites.

The gruesome exercise, part of a maneuver code-named "Confident Enterprise," has inflamed an already intense debate in Europe over the wisdom of serving as "host nations" to thousands of American and NATO nuclear weapons.

The Green Party, a West German anti-nuclear political party, called the drilled macabre proof that all of Europe is foreseen as a mass grave and the lives of thousands of millions of people whose orderly disposal is now being practiced in the event of nuclear war, will be lost.

Red-faced American officials have, predictably, insisted these mass grave details were only for American military personnel and that they have "no connection with nuclear war at all." Perhaps. But the important question remains: whether American and NATO military policies are leading quickly to a continent-wide tragedy, an overwhelming holocaust which many have dubbed "Euroshima."

The unbending determination of the Reagan administration to begin deployment of 464 ground-launched cruise missiles and 108 Pershing II missile launchers in Europe this December points up the fact that such a holocaust is precisely what the present administration in Washington is willing to risk. These new NATO missile deployments are highly provocative for two main reasons. One reason is that these missiles will be the first land-based missiles the United States will have deployed in Europe since 1962 that are capable of hitting Soviet territory.

Since 1962, the United States has depended upon its submarine and aircraft nuclear forces, as well as nuclear weapons deployed by Britain and France for "deterrence of the Russians." From the Soviet point of view, the Cruise and Pershing deployments are forward-based American strategic weapons — a Cuban missile crisis in reverse.

A second and most compelling reason for finding U.S. and NATO policies inordinately aggressive is that these new missiles are inherently more dangerous than other nuclear weapons previously introduced in Europe by either the U.S. or the Soviet Union. The Pershing II missile is an extremely accurate weapon which purportedly can destroy key Soviet military command and control centers just six minutes after launching. This means Soviet commanders might feel forced to launch their own nuclear forces under a warning of attack — a warning which might only signify a computer error.

Cruise missiles likewise are considered militarily destabilizing, not so much because of their swiftness, but because they are so deceptive. Skimming low over the surface of the earth, these unmanned nuclear-tipped jet planes can easily evade Soviet radar defenses and so make possible a first-strike sneak attack. Like the Pershing II missile, the cruise missile is far more accurate than any missile the Soviet Union has yet developed.

The justification most widely offered for the necessity of deploying these fierce weapons is that they balance out new Soviet deployments of SS-20 missiles. However, the SS-20 missiles, while unwelcome, are at worst modernized replacements for the older SS-4 and SS-5 intermediate range weapons. They do not pose a threat different in kind or in degree than did the older weapons they are to replace. Moreover, for every SS-20 the Soviets have deployed, one SS-4 or SS-5 has been withdrawn.

Similar U.S. and NATO modernization of forces over the years have not elicited extremely provocative Soviet

"responses" (at least not since 1962). Therefore the threatened U.S./NATO deployments of new missiles are wholly inappropriate. They constitute major unilateral additions to American nuclear forces in Europe and an irresponsible escalation of an arms race already threatening to explode out of control.

Like two scorpions locked in a jar, the nuclear superpowers threaten to kill each other. Neither is comfortable with the fact, however, that the fate of each depends on the security of the other. Likewise the safety of each is decreased in direct proportion to the insecurity each engenders in the other. For we live on a thermonuclear powder keg with multiple fuses. Any crisis might set it off.

At least we should be able to expect from our own government that it restrains itself from vastly increasing the likelihood of nuclear war. But that is exactly what the United States is stupidly about to do. To the extent then that we are successful in stopping these new missiles will our prospects for survival be increased. For nuclear war in Europe will quickly spread. Therefore it is not only Europe that is at stake, but the very survival of our species on Earth.

Daniel Galpern works with the SF State Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, a group which is trying to halt the Euromissiles this fall.

Horsefeathers

What we need is more horses. About 200 million of 'em. Cars, because of the tremendous amount of oil they waste, should be banned — thus releasing us from the horrible clutches of OPEC.

Riding a horse to work or school has many advantages. Hay is cheaper than gas (85 miles to the bail!).

Banning cars has other advantages too, including safety. Drunk riders will just fall off their horses instead of killing people. Horse accidents aren't as deadly as multiple car collisions. For example, a future late night news broadcast may report: "There was a three-horse collision on the El Camino this afternoon. No one was killed but one rider suffered a separated shoulder. The accident occurred when one horse got away from his rider..."

Horses take less parking space than cars do. With horses, we won't have as much trouble finding parking near campus — of course, the atmosphere around school might not smell too good.

Since this is a commuter campus, stables could be put on top of every flat building on campus to give students the opportunity to ride from class to class.

A drawback to commuting on horseback is that it is harder to horse pool than to car pool. Two on a horse isn't too bad but it would take acrobats to ride four to a horse.

As for sports fans, they will see traditions change. A total ban on automobiles would force the Indy 500 to become a chariot race (that wouldn't go 500 miles). And the Grand Prix wouldn't be so grand.

A ban on cars will save lives and energy but as always, when someone comes up with a great idea, a cynic comes along and tries to shoot it down. It is easy to imagine some pessimist saying a ban on cars won't work because we don't have 200 million horses.

One problem with these animals though — have you ever been kicked in the head by a horse?



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Editor

Veto

President Reagan's November trip upon through United States a U.S. foreign support of cor in this case, avoic Marcos is good Washington D

The Marcos power since 196 after the assass Benigno Aquino murder of Aqu fine people's and human rig

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Opinion

Editorial

Veto one Marcos

President Reagan's decision to cancel his November trip to the Philippines, while arrived upon through hypocritical means, will save the United States a lot of embarrassment.

U.S. foreign policy must call for a reduction in support of corrupt Third World dictatorships. In this case, avoiding Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos is good for a popular world opinion of Washington D.C.

The Marcos dictatorship, which has been in power since 1965, has hit its low point in popularity after the assassination of popular opposition leader Benigno Aquino. The riots that have followed the murder of Aquino are an indication of the Philippine people's dissatisfaction with the corruption and human rights violations of the Marcos government.

Amnesty International, a human-rights organization, has cited the Philippine government for political killings of opponents to the Marcos regime and Moslem rebels and for an excessive political prisoner population.

U.S. economic sources place Marcos as one of the top 10 wealthiest men in the world — the money acquired over 18 years in presidential power and at the expense of the poverty-stricken Philippine people and American taxpayers (as Marcos undoubtedly keeps a large percentage of U.S. foreign aid to the Philippines for himself).

For Reagan to visit the Philippines and shake the blood-stained hand of Marcos is no different than the support the United States gave the Shah of Iran prior to the Iranian revolution.

THE UNITED STATES MUST AVOID showing undue friendship to harsh Third World dictatorships. While the United States should remain on diplomatic terms with all nations, the United States cannot afford another foreign policy debacle such as the one experienced in Iran.

Hazardous Gate

ACTING ON THE ASSUMPTION that a lower speed limit will result in fewer accidents and deaths, the Golden Gate Bridge directors reduced the speed from 50 mph to 45 mph Oct. 1.

Although it is true that the chances of a collision decrease as the speed lowers, bridge directors are only treating a symptom and have failed to find a cure. Removable rubber pins, used to improve the flow of traffic during commute hours, are all that separate oncoming traffic. A driver only has to stray a few feet over these pins into the next lane for his car to become a coffin of twisted metal.

ACCIDENTS DON'T OCCUR because drivers are out of control at 50 mph. They happen because people are drunk, tired, distracted, incompetent or just plain reckless. A 5-mph reduction will hardly discourage those who make it a habit of racing across the bridge at 80, or those who feel they can handle the road with several belts of gin in their systems.

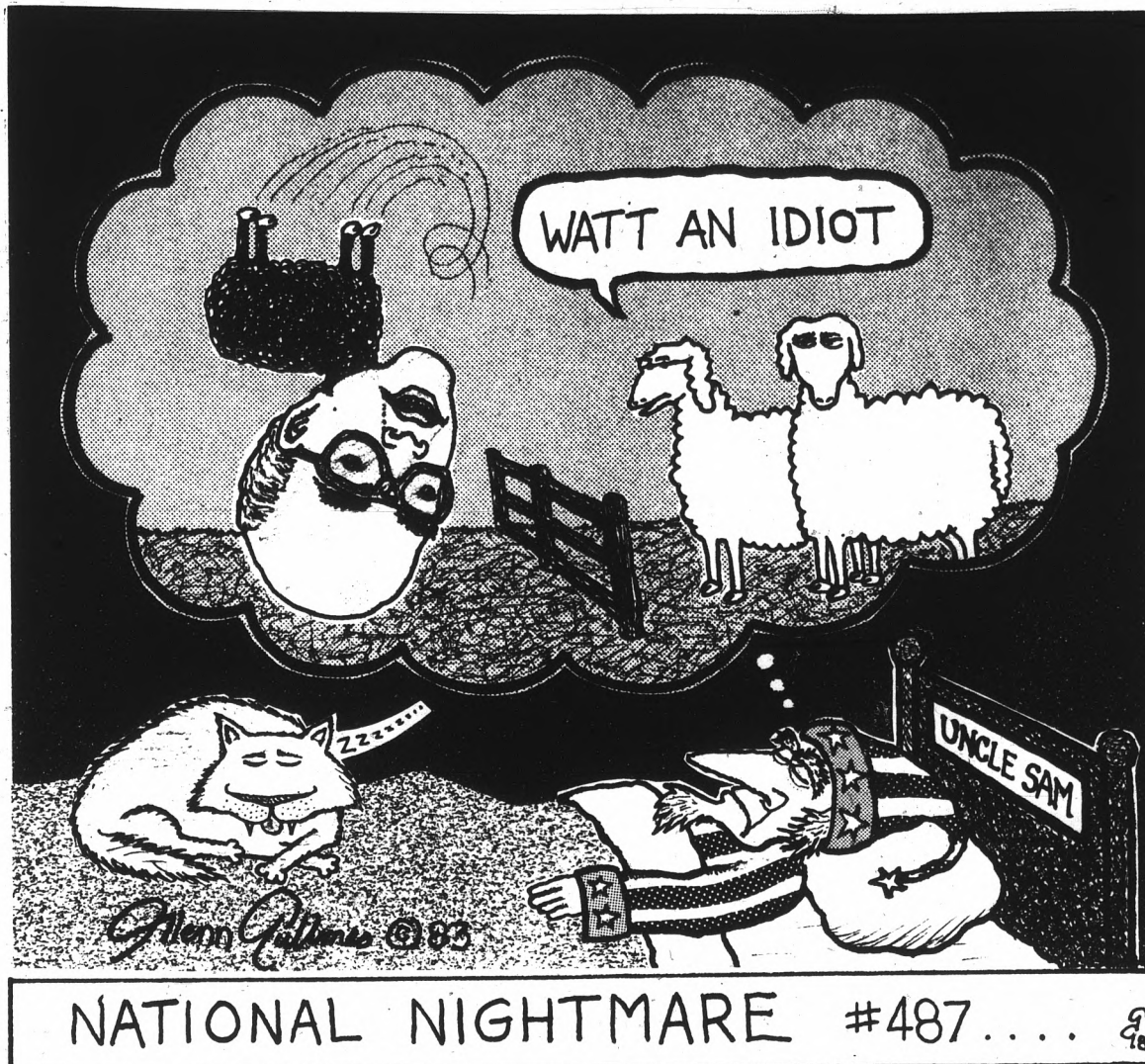
Since the highway patrol cannot catch every violator who uses the bridge's "fast" lane as a means of competing for the Indy 500, bridge directors have to come up with a better solution than reducing the speed limit. A head-on collision at 45 mph would probably have nearly the same impact as one at 50 mph. Unless a second deck is added or a permanent barrier built, the Golden Gate Bridge will continue to claim lives other than suicide victims.

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Watt— who loves ya baby?

By Jay Goldman

Outrageous, offensive, insolent, contemptuous, horrifying, monstrous, scandalous and stupid. This describes James Watt, the U.S. interior secretary. Yet, while many people across the nation have urged Watt to resign, I urge him to stay the course and stay on the job.

As a conservationist, a Jew and a liberal, I'm delighted to see that Watt has an incurable case of foot-in-mouth disease. Why, you might ask, would I support a man whose goal is to sell off our natural resources regardless of the environmental and financial costs while regularly insulting the handicapped, Indians, women, blacks, Jews, conservationists, liberals and the Beach Boys?

I support James Watt because he is the best thing the Democrats have had going for them since Watergate. Mondale, Glenn and the rest of the pack vying for the Democratic presidential nomination must be delighted to see that Watt has the "right stuff" for their campaigns.

This means Watt has the ability to regularly insult the groups the president is trying to woo in time for the 1984 elections.

In his latest faux pas, Watt succeeded in insulting a majority of the population on this campus when he said that he is being advised on the leasing of federal coal reserves by a group that has "every kind of mixture... I have a black, I have a woman, two Jews and a cripple."

Watt's remarks provoked laughter before the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and later caused him to apologize for his "morally offensive" statement.

However, some Republicans are beginning to realize Watt's statement is not an aberration but stems from a permanent lack of sensitivity. There is a danger to the Democrats that the

man who once said there are two kinds of people, liberals and Americans, may be forced to resign by members of his own party.

This time apologies have not been enough for some Republicans including Reagan's daughter Maureen, who said of Watt, "He must have sent enough apologies (to the president) to paper a wall. Why doesn't he just send his resignation?"

Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, R-N.Y., joined eight other Republican senators in calling for Watt's resignation. He called Watt "a disaster for the Republican Party, an embarrassment, a grade-A jackass, a colossal bigot." He added, "We have got to get rid of this guy. If we want a comedian, we'll hire a comedian."

However, Democrats and the many groups insulted by Watt, can laugh all the way to the voting booth because the president has once again accepted Watt's apology. Watt has said he does not plan to resign.

It is doubtful that Congress will allow Watt to continue to sell off our natural resources at bargain basement prices. The Republican-controlled Senate voted last week to freeze further coal sales until the leasing program can be studied and reformed.

While the damage Watt plans to cause our environment has been temporarily halted, he can continue to play a vital role for the Democratic Party with the regular production of remarks that he can later apologize for and label "morally offensive."

Watt's insults can constitute the Democratic version of the "trickle-down" theory. Votes from the ever-growing list of groups offended by Watt can trickle down into the Democratic column. Stay the course, Jim, stay the course.

Playboy image degrades women— brainwashes men

By Karen Jeffries

Its symbol epitomizes carefree sex, its written contents are of the highest caliber, its photographs are dreamy with erotic images and its cartoons are deemed humorous.

Easy guess? Playboy's slick, "soft-porn" magazine for men reaches tens of thousands of readers each month to inform, enlighten and entertain.

It also, however, evokes anger, resentment and feelings of inadequacy in many women. Yet Playboy peeks out of countless magazine racks, is prominently displayed on coffee tables and its contents are discussed with a lack of concern that is bewildering, unnerving and pitiful.

Though Hugh Hefner's exorbitant money-maker prides itself on "taste," what is so tasteful about offering sexual naked, vulnerable — albeit beautiful — young women as toys for men's eyes and fuel for bedtime fantasies?

Censorship is not the answer, but thoughtful reflection is. Men should evaluate how and why Playboy makes them react.

"The articles are good" is a common response. Journalistically speaking, yes, the articles and interviews are very good and written by prominent authors, but how many people — men especially — buy Playboy just to read?

"The photography is wonderful" is another response. With centerfold models receiving approximately \$10,000 per assignment, yes, the photography should be wonderful.

The photos, however, are what's questionable. They're fantasy, not reality — Playboy must spend thousands of dollars each month on air-brushing bills to make the young women appear blemish-free and perfectly symmetrical. Clad in little or almost nothing, the models parade around in very suggestive poses like pornographic paper dolls. Their bodies are exposed to all kinds of men (and women) for inspection and reaction those models will never see or hear, and may never want to.

Most men who read Playboy don't believe it makes rapists out of them, and yet they view hundreds of naked, teasing women every year for "their pleasure." Many men also don't believe the magazine shapes their attitudes toward women, but month after month, year after year, something has to be implanted — something that can definitely change not only attitudes but also expectations about future relationships, both platonic and sexual.

For many men see Playboy as a pseudo status symbol among male friends and society while also, consciously or sub-

consciously, taking privilege in "having" so many women at their sexual disposal.

Another Playboy feature, its cartoons, also nudge readers' feelings. Many of the cartoons and jokes are well-written and accompanied by well-drawn pictures. But what is so funny about recurring jokes on women's age (as the frustrated old women or knowledgeable teenagers), menstruation, women's career choices, women's sexual desire or lack of such and pregnancy or cartoons of women's various affairs with men from a young bellhop to Santa Claus?

A sense of humor is one thing, but a sense of reality is another, because much of Playboy's success is based upon its portrayal of women as victims; of desire, humor, resentment and hostility. What's so loathsome, however, is the victims are women who can't, don't and probably won't be able to defend themselves. They're mute, deaf, blind and servile; an image of women subtly perpetuated throughout history.

Censorship is not the answer, but thoughtful reflection is. Men should evaluate how and why Playboy makes them react, just as human beings should do the same to any occurrence in life. In general, Playboy's readers may not be the criminals who victimize real women, but is it part of their fantasies? At what cost is a Playmate's beauty?

Yes, many Playmate models laugh all the way to the bank in their new cars, but many are also suppressed by stereotypes and their own insecurities. Women are conditioned to look beautiful and more desirable than others and hold Playboy as the epitome of social and personal acceptance of such.

A lot of those women also believe that an assignment for the magazine will ease their way into fashion modeling and/or movie careers. Very few Playboy models are successful in fashion jobs after a centerfold appearance and the usual movie roles available to them are parts similar to the kittenish "girls" who flank James Bond. Is this the destiny of women — the purpose of being for women? Women are human beings who should not be subjected to the inhumanity of pornography and the stereotypes of "sex kittens," sex objects or mindless subhumans.

The recent, horrible gang-rape of a woman in a pool hall in Massachusetts in which the bar patrons even refused to summon help by calling the police, raised anger in both men and women. The question that should come to Playboy readers' minds is: are you a bystander, as many men were to the brutal act inflicted on an innocent woman? Maybe not, but are you a bystander in thought, influenced by whatever hard-core, soft-core or no-core you view?

What does Playboy do for you?

Cambodian Holocaust

By Tim Donohue

Southeast Asia endured immense tragedy with little help or sympathy from the outside world during the late '70s and early '80s. More than a million Cambodians died of starvation or murder between 1978 and 1980 in the greatest holocaust since the Nazi extermination of Jews during World War II.

The United States and the Western World failed in their responsibility as leaders of the Free World to alleviate the human misery during the Cambodian tragedy. Too many Asian lives were lost, unnecessarily, because of an apathetic and bigoted outside world.

Vietnam's brutal invasion of Southeast Asia forced millions of Cambodians, already suffering tremendously under their own repressive government (the Pol Pot regime), to flee their homes and seek refuge in neighboring Thailand. However, many Cambodians failed to reach Thailand and died on their own soil as a result of starvation and diseases related to malnutrition or at the hands of the Vietnamese Army.

The United States and several Western nations sponsored relief missions to set up refugee camps in Thailand along the Cambodian border at the height of the exodus in 1979. The relief missions distributed foods and medicines and set up shelters and hospitals that cared for many of the ailing Cambodians. But U.S. aid was far too little to save the masses who were fleeing Cambodia.

The responsibility falls to the United States to lead the Free World in providing emergency relief to reduce any major foreign disaster. It doesn't matter if the Soviet Union or any other nation fails to act — we (the United States) must act. We are a nation of people that believe strongly in the dignity of all human beings and a nation that desires to attain the highest standard of human rights. We lost self-respect when we refused to hear the cries of millions of Southeast Asians. How can we, a nation of diverse cultures, races and religions, turn our backs on our Cambodian brothers and sisters? More than 70,000 human beings with a Cambodian heritage are American citizens. We ignore their (and our) cousins.

President Carter pledged \$70 million in aid to Cambodia in the fall of 1979 despite congressional bickering. But, by that time hundreds of thousands of Southeast Asians had already died and the treacherous cycles of starvation were on an irreversible course for too many Cambodians. U.S. aid was pitifully insufficient and way too late.

U.S. senators and congressmen argued among themselves during the crisis over how much aid should be given, how the aid should be distributed and the possibility that any aid would be useless because Vietnamese soldiers would confiscate the supplies. Consequently, congressional delays cost more lives and mismanagement of the aid prevented the necessary relief from reaching within Cambodia where most of the deaths occurred.

A quote in the New York Times by a university professor summed up the U.S. response to the Cambodian tragedy: "In the face of endless suffering in Southeast Asia, the U.S. government has regularly acted with too little and too late aid."

Time magazine described Cambodia in 1979 as a "country that needs a minimum of 200 tons of food per day and only a fraction of it is arriving." The magazine also described the refugee camps in Thailand as "the Auschwitz of Asia with skeleton babies and walking zombies."

A more positive U.S. foreign policy would have called for the United States to airlift tons of rice, food and medical supplies to the hundreds of thousands of starving Cambodians trapped inside Vietnam-occupied Cambodia. Supplies could have been parachuted from high-altitude planes or dropped from drone planes (pilotless). This is an example of the type of peaceful foreign policy action we should be setting for the rest of the world to follow.

An extensive airlift and greater support of the refugee camps in Thailand could have saved tens of thousands of innocent lives. The operation would have required thousands of military and civilian volunteers and several hundred million dollars in aid. A small percentage of our multi-billion dollar defense budget was all that was needed.

It is time to examine our past role in Southeast Asia and embark on a new and peaceful foreign policy towards that grief-stricken area. Unfortunately for many Cambodians, there was no cavalry to charge in at the last moment to save them — we were too preoccupied with the seizure of our embassy in Teheran and our "troubled" economy.

Speed kills

By Tim Donohue

Detroit is producing automobiles that can travel in excess of 120 mph — more than double the national speed limit. Producing such high-speed cars is absolutely ridiculous.

Americans are infatuated with "speed" — the Indy 500, drag races and the personal excitement of pushing their engine over 100 mph. But more than 50,000 Americans were killed and 225,000 injured in traffic accidents last year. At this pace, nearly a million people will die and more than four million will be injured in auto accidents before the turn of the 21st century.

After the implementation of the 1973 national speed limit of 55 mph, as a fuel saving measure, traffic deaths fell by 9,000 per year. But as more and more motorists ignored the national speed limit, the death toll rose.

In the interests of saving lives, Congress should pass a law requiring all vehicles manufactured after a specified date to be equipped with engines that cannot exceed 55 mph. Tens of thousands of lives depend on Washington directing Detroit to build slower and safer automobiles.

The main argument against limiting an engine to 55 mph is the reduction of acceleration power. Accidents can be avoided by accelerating out of a possible collision. While statistics on accidents that may occur during an implementation of a 55-mph engine are impossible to calculate, the number of deaths due to the inability to accelerate most likely will fall short of the thousands of lives lost each year due to speed. Fortunately, automotive technology in the near future should be able to bridge the gap between less acceleration power and the "restricted" engine of the 55-mph car.

A restricted engine makes a lot of sense by saving lives and energy. But, undoubtedly, any movement in favor of a 55-mph car will see stiff resistance from groups who enjoy their speed. However, speed kills. Why does anyone need a car that can travel 120 mph when our highways have a maximum speed limit of 55 mph?

Another fringe benefit of a 55-mph car is improved relations between the police and the public. Thousands of speeding tickets are issued by police to antagonized motorists each year. With the 55-mph car, the police will have more freedom to defend the public against crime.

Of course, police, fire, ambulance and Indy 500 entrants would not be saddled with a 55 mph engine.

Don't shop, phone for food

By Karen Jeffries

You carry 20 units, you work 25 hours a week, your reading lists rival an encyclopedia and the only edible thing in your apartment is a crushed bag of potato chips.

But you've only scheduled one hour to eat — what's a student to do?

With just a flick of the wrist, you could call the San Francisco Grocery Express and let your fingers do the shopping; not only for that once-a-month "good" dinner, but for a week's or more worth of food.

The computerized, all-delivery market is the idea of founders John Philip Coghlan and Michael Meagher — Stanford University buddies whose small business idea has six-digit figures dancing in their heads.

The two-year-old company, located in an 18,000 square-foot warehouse near Hunters Point, stocks 3,200 items, including fresh produce, meats, frozen foods, alcohol, dry goods and gourmet foods.

Prices are slightly higher and inventory is about one-third that of large supermarkets, but the 5,000 Grocery Express customers appear satisfied.

Customers call in the items by number and an Express phone operator plugs the desired color, size, quantity, cut and ripeness into a computer terminal.

The operator also tells customers about sales, product availability and price increases of 10 percent or more.

The printed list pops up in the warehouse, where another employee goes shopping through the wooden shelves via a metal conveyor track.

Delivery people wearing green grocer's aprons, matching visors and arm garters carry the boxes out of bright red vans to customers' doorsteps where payment (\$20 minimum) in cash, check or credit card is collected. Delivery fees



The Grocery Express warehouse in Hunters Point stocks 3,200 items and serves 5,000 customers.

are \$2.75 and \$3.25 west of Park Presidio.

"Mix-ups don't usually happen," said 32-year-old Coghlan. "If they do, they're almost always our fault."

Grocery Express is quick to correct its errors, he added. Either credit or next-delivery replacement is given.

Coghlan receives many letters — mostly positive — on the company's performance. Some comments on Grocery Express are: "idea of the century," "efficient, friendly service," "personal emphasis" and "great produce."

Negative comments usually concern out-of-stock items and occasional late deliveries.

Coghlan and Meagher formed Grocery Express for "upward mobility." Many people have little free time to shop for groceries. The idea of personal freedom is prominent, Coghlan added.

Disabled, blind and elderly people especially appreciate service.

Coghlan and Meagher have plans to add warehouses and expand services to include dry cleaning, movie rentals and prescription pharmacies.

"Business is good and growing," said Coghlan, smiling. Grocery Express received the Small Business Administration's Innovation Award for 1982.

The nation's first shop-by-phone ser-

vice will soon incorporate home computers so customers can place orders themselves.

"I think it's really good," said 22-year-old Robert Ellis, an SF State speech major and one of Grocery Express' 47 generally part-time employees.

"They handle organization pretty well, prices are comparable, and for senior citizens and the disabled the service is ideal," he said.

Other students who have better things to do than grocery shop can call the Grocery Express at 641-5400 and order a selection of food Orson Welles might enjoy, plus the aspirin Organic Chemistry students require.

Program assists re-entry students

By Sheryl Nance

An order from a Minnesota divorce court sent 49-year-old Betty Olafsson back to school this semester.

"In lieu of a fair split I had to return to school, just so I could get maintenance. If I didn't, my husband wouldn't give me anything. This was part of the settlement," Olafsson said.

"I was left without a home and had nowhere to go. My parents welcomed me to their home in San Francisco."

She did not graduate from high school and had to take the General Equivalency Diploma and Scholastic Aptitude Test exams before applying to San Francisco State.

"The people in the Re-Entry Program are marvelous. I wouldn't be this far along without them," Olafsson said.

The Re-Entry Program offers services that cater to the special needs of returning students. The program was created in 1977 and formalized over the past three years by people who recognized the potential of students in their late 20s to 60s.

Counseling 100, Education and Life Planning for the Re-Entry Student and Counseling 625, College Survival

job market or upgrading current skills. Others have had traumatic personal experiences and they return to school as a way of leading their lives in a new direction.

"Or take an older woman whose children are grown. She begins to think about herself and decides to go back to school to consider career possibilities or just for the joy of learning," Bonesteel added. "Despite the fact that some of our students are married with children and working full time, they somehow manage to juggle all their concerns and do very well academically."

Arrick said, "I find the students to be highly motivated and devoted to doing a good job. They're here because they want or need to be, not because of mom and dad."

Olafsson is pursuing a degree in biology.

"I like being back in school, although I couldn't get all the classes I wanted. The first couple of weeks were hectic, with a lot of running around," she said. "I don't feel my age makes a difference to students or instructors. My only criticism is that I pay non-resident fees, yet the Student Health Center is not available to me because I am in the program."

"The people in the Re-Entry Program are marvelous. I wouldn't be this far along without them."

Skills, are courses designed to aid returning students.

The program sponsors brown bag lunches on Wednesdays from noon to 1 p.m. in room 214 of the Old Administration Building.

"The Re-Entry lounge is a place where the students can gather in a non-threatening area and develop an informal support group," said Sue Bonesteel, a counselor.

Returning students are eligible for credit by evaluation of prior learning experience (CEEL) which enables them to obtain units for work experience.

Edith Arrick, coordinator of the Re-Entry Program, said, "Our program attracts people who want to improve their status in life by moving up in the

LouAnna Kathryn, an anthropology major, is learning to be a peer counselor for the program and has been involved with re-entry students since she returned to school in 1979.

"The brown bag lunch is a good place to go for support so students don't feel like they are alone. Most re-entry people have a lack in the basic skills, after being out of school for such a long time. They take an algebra class with 18 or 19 year olds who pick it up easily and they feel sort of stupid," Kathryn said. "But other people have the same problems and it's important for them to realize that. People in general don't recognize the value of others' experiences, especially when someone is 50 or 60. They have a lot to offer."

Complaints prompt policy changes

By Gordon Sullivan

A university task force on sexual harassment is considering policy changes to make it easier for students, faculty and staff to resolve sexual harassment complaints.

The task force met three times over the last two weeks, and will meet again during the next month. It will adopt recommendations and send them to the Academic Senate and President Chia-Wei Woo.

Sexual harassment includes everything "from verbal statements to assault; the entire range," said university Grievance Officer Helen Stewart, a task force member. Included are leering, ogling and touching as well as more forceful actions.

According to Stewart, six to eight cases involving faculty members alone have been handled over the last two years. These were resolved under a CSU systemwide policy.

"There are no drawbacks to this (policy)," said task force member Roberta Bennett. "It's just painted with

a broader brush. We want more specific procedures."

For this reason, task force members are considering modifications to complaint procedures.

Currently, people who feel they have been sexually harassed "informally go to whoever they feel comfortable with," according to Stewart. This can mean faculty, students, advisors — or no one.

The task force is considering a recommendation to designate specific persons to act as informal advisors.

These advisors could offer guidance "and just help the complainant get through the complaint process," Stewart said.

On a formal level, people currently take sexual harassment complaints to three offices: students complain to the director of special services; faculty go to the Office of Faculty Affairs; and staff go to the director of personnel.

Under discussion is a change to this procedure.

"Some people feel sexual harassment is so special it should be handled outside the regular channels," Stewart said. They see a difficulty in having the same people who handle matters of tenure, for example, handle sexual harassment complaints involving faculty. For this reason, they feel a special person or ombudsman should handle sexual harassment complaints.

Others, like Stewart, feel sexual harassment cases can be handled adequately under the present system.

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- **Requirement:** GPA of 2.00, carrying 7 units minimum
- **Filing Period:** begins Monday, Sep. 26 ends Friday, Oct 14
- **Qualification Period:** begins Monday, Oct. 17
- **Mandatory Meeting:** Oct. 21, Friday B-114 1:00-3:00 PM
- **Candidates Announced:** Wednesday, Oct. 26
- **Campaign Part I:** Thursday, Oct. 27 (restricted as specified in Election Code)
- **Campaign Part II:** Monday, Oct. 31 (as specified in the Election Code)
- **Election Days:** Tuesday, Nov. 8, Wednesday, Nov. 9 - Polls will be open from 10 am to 7 pm.

Unofficial results will be posted Nov. 10.

For more information contact: Student Union Main Office, B-132 (x1044)



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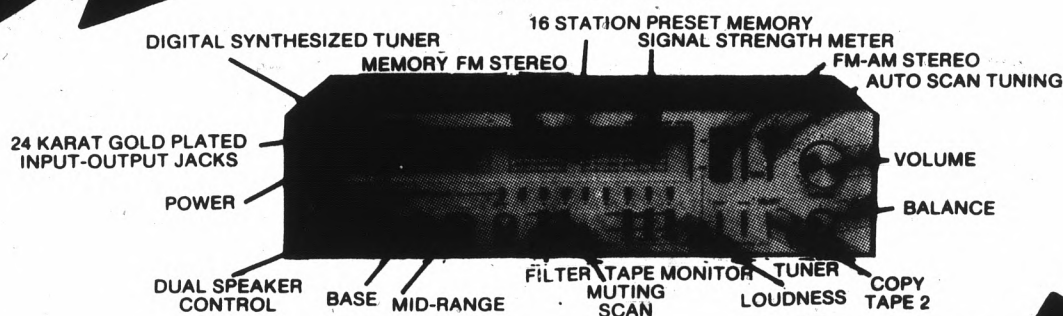
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ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

Fad diet pills ruled drugs, not a food

FDA takes starch blockers off shelves but some remain

By Vernae Coleman

America — land of the slim where fat is not in.

The Beverly Hills, the Cambridge, the Scarsdale and the Stewardess are a few of the thousands of diets that exist.

Why are Americans so obsessed with losing weight? Doctors tell us fat is not healthy, fashion models are almost never fat and many people think fat is just plain ugly.

This obsession with being thin has caused entrepreneurs to produce an array of get-thin-quick diets. One of the

latest weight reducing schemes is starch blockers.

Starch blockers are prepared from raw beans, such as kidney and northern beans and other ingredients undisclosed by manufacturers.

Advised and sold nationwide as a product to help reduce and control weight by blocking starch digestion, they have been promoted as a food for the past two years, but because they interfere with the body's normal metabolic functions, the Food and Drug Administration wants them classified as a drug.

Users of starch blockers have complained of nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and stomach pains to the FDA.

"On July 2, 1982, the FDA sent letters to firms across the country asking them to discontinue the marketing of starch blockers," said Grace Leory of the FDA. "The letter stated the FDA thought the product was an unapproved drug and was illegal to market."

Before approval by the FDA, drugs must be declared safe and effective. Until then, they are not marketable. "You still may find starch blockers somewhere," said Leory. "Because our

staff is small, it's hard for us to cover every place. Our agents try to check out all places which possibly market the product."

In October 1982, a District Court of Appeals judge in Chicago ruled for the FDA in a suit brought against them by 10 manufacturers and distributors of starch blockers. This decision supported the FDA's position that starch blockers are unapproved new drugs, which still need approval.

A local health food store worker, who wanted to remain anonymous, stated that although the store doesn't have starch blockers on the shelf, it does have the product for customers who request them. He said when the product was on the shelves, not many customers bought them because they considered them just another fad.

A spokesman for Weight Watchers of Northern California said, "We follow a nutrient food plan. We see weight loss results without those kinds of products. We have never recommended them to our clients."

The FDA warns pregnant women not to take starch blockers because they might interfere with the nutrients fetuses receive from their mothers. Diabetics also are warned to disregard advertising claims that with starch blockers, they can ignore the number of calories they consume.

Manufacturers argue starch blockers are dietary foods that don't need FDA approval. The continuing controversy seems to have faded from consumers' minds because of the diminishing publicity and warnings the FDA has placed on the "drug" even though many people have suffered from using starch blockers.

Nita Edwards, a dieter for the past three years, said she has tried many diets but would never try something that interfered with a normal body function.

"I would never use starch blockers because they don't sound safe. I have tried diets that changed my eating habits but I would never muddle with my digestive system," she said.

"The best way to effectively lose weight is still the cut-back-food intake/exercise diet. It may be a slow process but the results will last much longer, perhaps forever," said Edwards. "Or so I am told."

Fierce fencing for fair



By Toru Kawana

Dueling fiercely, in the midst of spectators and vendors of exotic foods, Teresa Mariani and Deirdre McCarthy battle it out at the Student Activities Fair held yesterday in front of the Student Union.

Former postal employee starts own mail service in downtown garage

By Valeri Mihanovich

Joseph B. Thompson will provide a post box and answering service, remail letters, notarize documents, ship packages, and determine whether mail is important or junk for just \$10 a month.

Thompson, owner of International Postal Services on Minna Street in San Francisco, runs what is practically a complete post office. "The idea is not my own," he said. "There are nearly 400 of these businesses all over the United States." Many are located in San Francisco. After working 18 years as a

postal employee in San Francisco, Thompson retired and decided to go into the business himself. He bought 600 postal boxes and set them up in an old downtown garage.

"The wife," as Thompson referred to her, sorts the mail and forwards it to wherever customers want it to go.

Thompson said the public was in need of these services because it wants privacy from snooping neighbors and pranksters. Senior citizens use these services so they won't have to worry about their checks are being stolen. Some husbands merely want to have their in-

come tax refunds come here so their wives don't get a hold of the check first.

The fee for his alternative postal box is \$10 a month compared to about \$40 a year for a U.S. post office box. But Thompson said, "We are in the convenience business. We don't compare on a price basis."

Thompson maintains good relations with his former employers. In fact, the post office even helped him set up his business by giving him advice and providing him and his wife with legal postal forms.

Poetry Center

SF State's Poetry Center invites students to an open reading on Tuesday, October 11 at 3:30 p.m. in the Art Gallery of the Student Union. Diana Saenz, Colette Lafie and Gordon are featured. Saenz is the author of War Zone Poems. Lafie and Gordon are the editors of IF Magazine.

AS supports Chang fund; College Bowl rolls along

By Alex Neill

The financially troubled Jenny Low Chang Memorial Scholarship trust fund will soon be getting a \$10,000 boost.

The Associated Students Board of Directors voted unanimously at yesterday's meeting to place the money into a trust fund, the interest from which will go to the scholarship fund.

The scholarship was started in 1977 after Chang, an SF State pre-dental student, was found murdered in the J. Paul Leonard Library.

The 1977-78 AS administration voted to place \$10,000 of AS money into the fund. It left management of the principal and interest to succeeding AS administrations, urging that they continue to contribute \$10,000 per year to the principal.

But due to bookkeeping errors and confusion about continued participation in the scholarship fund by succeeding administrations, the money designated for the scholarship was incorporated into other areas of AS budgets.

The trust fund had been operating on funds from private contributors, providing \$2,400 annually in scholarships for SF State students. When Paul Yee, student director of the Jenny Low Chang Campus Committee, discovered the fund was dwindling,

he asked AS Business Manager James McDuffie to investigate.

On McDuffie's advice the AS board of directors voted to put the \$10,000 into the fund.

In other matters, the board approved contribution of \$500 for a scholarship for the SF State College Bowl Team.

Jack Adams, assistant director of the Student Union, approached the board for the money, explaining he was in the process of raising six \$500 scholarships for the winners of the College Bowl team positions.

Adams described the College Bowl as a "game that promotes intellectual pursuit." In College Bowl competition, teams of students from different colleges field questions in a variety of topics and academic disciplines. They are scored on quickness of answers as well as correctness.

SF State has participated for several years and has made it as far as regional competition. Adams said he hopes SF State will make it to national competition, but the SF State team will need the support of the school to do it. In the past, SF State College Bowl teams have received only beer mugs and t-shirts, he said. With the AS scholarship, Adams has raised four of the needed six scholarships.

Getting out the vote: money, AS, power

By Harry Johnson

San Francisco's two largest political parties are employing bounty hunters. The unregistered voter is the target.

Voter registration forms marked "Democrat" can be cashed by registration collectors to the Democratic Party for 70 cents apiece, while the Republican Party pays \$1 for each form checked "Republican." Both parties require a short training session for the collectors to take advantage of these offers.

On campus, Associated Students legislator Ruth Kimball is in charge of the AS voter registration drive. Although her name is not recorded with the San Francisco registrar of voters, Kimball said she is a registered voter.

The AS has registration forms available in the legislative office. But on Tuesday, the following telephone conversation took place with an AS desk attendant and this reporter:

"Do you have any voter registration forms?"

"What are those?"

"Those are the forms people register to vote with."

"Oh . . . uh, we don't have any of those."

Although the AS Calendar recently announced September to be voter registration month, Kimball said the drive wasn't supposed to begin until October.

The deadline to register for the upcoming municipal election is this Tuesday, but Kimball's only plan is to encourage campus organizations to

the forms available on their tables around the university.

Another voter registration drive was started in the spring semester by the Department of Social Work Education. This nonpartisan program is run by SA Osevit, a former social worker who now a department lecturer.

"We want to register people to vote," he said. "And so they can vote for candidates who can give them what they need."

He said most state university students are poor, working class people.

"If college students would register to vote, and would get their friends to vote, they could get 400,000 people in California registered, and then they could get more money for the campuses," he said.

He gives 10-minute voting presentations in various classes and he said he usually gets 30 percent of the students to register. Volunteers from the department have also urged registration at "cheese lines, hospitals, unemployment offices and soup kitchens."

"The basic idea is to give people strength," he said. "If people do things for themselves, then they're stronger. They don't just feel stronger, they are stronger."

He said it is easy to have a voter registration drive but it is hard to get people to do the work.

One of the realities of political life is that everyone can talk," he said. "I've spent about 40 or 50 hours getting people to vote. That's a lot of time. And you've just got to do it."

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5. CITY

6. STATE

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8. MAJOR COURSE OF STUDY CODE

9. PERIOD OF LOAN FROM mo/yr TO mo/yr

10. LOAN AMOUNT REQUESTED \$

11. WHILE IN SCHOOL BORROWER INTENDS TO LIVE (CHECK ONE)

12. WITH PARENTS ON CAMPUS OFF CAMPUS

13. IN ANY SCHOOL BEYOND TO THE ACADEMIC YEAR FOR ED? YES NO

14. GUARANTEED STUDENT LOAN, A PARENT LOAN OR AN AUXILIARY LOAN TO ASSIST DETAILS, INCLUDING REPAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS ON A SEPARATE SHEET.

15. PENDING STUDENT LOAN DEBTS? YES NO IF YES, LIST BELOW (USE SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY)

ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	TYPE OF LOAN SEE INSTRUCTIONS	SCHOOL BEGINNING	PERIOD ENDING	UNPAID BALANCE	INTEREST RATE
			A B C				
			A B C				
			A B C				
			A B C				

16. MOTHER OR GUARDIAN (CIRCLE ONE)

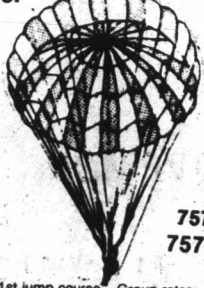
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ORIGINAL DE

Buddhism — enticing religion for locals

by Bruce Siegel

"Buddhism (in America) was popularized during the '60s," said Heng Shun, a monk at the Sino-American Buddhist Association on 15th Street in the Mission District. "But while many non-Asians are interested in Buddhism, most don't get deeply into it."

Along with non-Asians converting to Buddhism, recent immigrants from Asian countries have increased the numbers of Buddhists in America, Shun said. Over a dozen temples are listed in the San Francisco phone book and at least 15 more are unlisted, he said.

The increasing number of American Buddhists is largely due to the influx of white Buddhists, non-Asians who have recently converted to Buddhism, said Al Wong, lecturer in Asian American and Ethnic Studies at SF State.

While Buddhists who emigrate to America often remain Buddhists, Wong said, the second generation, those born in America, tend to be Christian. In Chinatown, Christian churches outnumber Buddhist temples 10 to one. There's almost more Christian churches in Chinatown than gambling houses," he said.

When living in a Christian nation, said Wong, it is practical to become a Christian. Nevertheless, some Christians convert to Buddhism.

A couple of years ago, Andrew Gin, then a Catholic, saw a program on television station KQED which explored the theory of an infinite universe. After thinking about the show he became dissatisfied with the Bible's view of creation, he said. Then after watching the

wedding of Prince Charles and Diana, princess of Wales, he realized the magnitude of inequality in the world.

"When I saw Prince Charles on TV," Gin said, "I asked myself, 'How come this? If all men are equal, why?' " The opulence of the royal wedding convinced him that in a world where millions go hungry each day, despite what's said in the Christian Bible, all men are not created equal. Shortly after that, Gin converted to Buddhism.

"Buddhists believe everybody is fantastic," Gin said. And the Buddhism practiced in America, he said, is essentially the same as Buddhism practiced in Asia. "We (may) use an amplifier to chant," he said, "but the belief is always the same."

According to a student at the Norras Temple in Chinatown, in Christianity when people die they either go to heaven or hell. There is no second chance. But in Buddhism, if a person doesn't lead a good life, they come back after they die. They are reincarnated until they become enlightened and don't have to come back.

"Buddhism says that all men can become (enlightened)," the student said. "There's no God in Buddhism. In the true teachings of Buddhism, Buddha never asked you to worship him. He asked you to become Buddha yourself. The true temple is in yourself. You should love every part of yourself."

"Everyone has the Buddha nature," said Shun. "But they have to work to realize it."

The Sino-American Buddhist Association in San Francisco is a branch of the City of Ten Thousand Buddhas, near Ukiah, which is the largest Buddhist retreat in California, said Shun. The



A Buddhist altar is an important part of Norras Temple in Chinatown.

By Mary Angelo

retreat, which used to be a state hospital, was converted in 1976 to a monastic community. The hospital's gymnasium was remodeled into the temple hall which contains 10,000 images of Buddha. And now, Shun said, approximately 100 people reside there.

According to Shun, Buddhists are easily accepted into communities, because they stay to themselves and don't force their doctrine on anyone else. "We don't go out on the streets," he said.

Generally, when Buddhism spreads to another country, it adapts itself to that country's existing culture. After Buddhism was introduced to China, it took hundreds of years to evolve into a distinct form adapted to Chinese culture, Shun said.

Buddhism in America, over the course of time, will probably change "to become more appropriate to the American community," he said. But while Buddhism may be influenced by its new environment, "It's important for the survival of Buddhism, to maintain the Buddhist tradition."

According to one version of the Buddha legend, Buddhism began in northeast India with the birth of its founder, Siddhartha Gautama in 566 B.C. Siddhartha's wealthy father, Shuddhodana, was the ruler of an important tribe and belonged to a warrior caste.

When Siddhartha's mother, Maya, died seven days after his birth, he was raised by his father's second wife, Mahaprajapati, Maya's sister.

Living in his father's palace, young Siddhartha was sheltered from the outside world.

When he was 16 years old he married his cousin and fathered a son.

Curious about the world, he made four excursions beyond the walls of the palace.

On the first one he met an old man; on the second he encountered a sick man; on the third he saw a man dying, and on the fourth he met with a religious man.

Through these meetings Siddhartha realized that old age, sickness and death were inevitable and that religion was the way to escape suffering.

On his 29th birthday, he abandoned his royal existence to pursue a religious life. He left his wife and son, cut his hair and traded his princely clothes for those worn by a hunter.

For many years he wandered through India and studied different religions. In the course of his travels he was joined by five disciples.

In 531 B.C., while meditating under a tree, he learned what are called the Four Noble Truths — existence is suffering; suffering is caused by desire; when a person eliminates desire, he will also eliminate suffering; and to eliminate desire one must adhere to Buddhist principles, codes for moral conduct, mental discipline and wisdom.

When he awoke from this meditation, Siddhartha had become a Buddha, "an enlightened one." His first sermon was delivered to his five disciples. Then he and his disciples separated to preach the Four Noble Truths.

Eventually the Buddha's son became a monk and both his stepmother and wife became Buddhist nuns.

In 486 B.C., at the age of 80, the Buddha died.

After his death Buddhism spread through most of Asia and Indochina, and recently, on a limited scale, to Europe and North America.

Lobby

Continued from Page 1.

with the SUGB, which specifies how many vendors there will be, what space will be allocated and what type of food will be sold, because the Lobby Shop was not included in the contract.

Butson said SAGA told SUGB that should have some control over the Lobby Shop. He said he pointed out the board that because SAGA and other vendors were losing money, the SUGB was losing money.

Glen Merker, SUGB speaker, said, "They told us that we'd be hurt too because we get a percentage of gross. It's our best interest to help all our vendors and students." All vendors pay the SUGB a minimum of 11 percent gross revenue.

Nelson does not agree that the SUGB could have the right to "fix prices." He said the Lobby Shop is part of a retail operation and not a food service.

Lillian Staments, manager of the bookstore, agreed and said, "The issue around definition of a food service. They're not looking at the whole thing and they don't have enough information." She explained that retail does not involve manufacturing, but food service does.

"We are not selling prepared food. We are selling the end product either packaged or canned. The items are already produced, and we as the retailer only sell them," she said.

Merker maintains the Lobby Shop is a food service. He said, "You eat it, it serves the same need."

He said the proposed 11 percent share of Lobby Shop sales reflects the SUGB's concern that the Lobby Shop is

operating as a food service and must be treated like one. He said, "We just want it to go along with the rules of everybody else. We need just compensation from the vendors and we need it from the Lobby Shop as well."

Prior to the opening of the Lobby Shop, the bookstore sold a variety of snacks, candy and other packaged goods. Nelson decided to move the Lobby Shop into the area which had been used as office space in order to make it more convenient for students. One of the main reasons for moving the Lobby Shop, he explained, was so service hours could be extended.

Merker said it was a mistake not to have taken any action when the Lobby Shop first opened, but added, "It was an oversight and the fault of a past SUGB."

Merker said the Franciscan Shops should have asked for approval to open the Lobby Shop. He said all renovations within the building are subject to board and chancellor approval and he said, "That did not happen."

Nelson said, "As far as I can tell, and our attorneys can tell, we haven't done anything illegal. We simply swapped space that was ours." He said he can't find anything in the old lease which prohibits relocation and added, "As far as I'm concerned the Lobby Shop is just another part of relocation. The Lobby Shop is in our space with no restrictions."

A decision on the latest Franciscan Shops lease proposal from the SUGB will be made in two weeks at the next SUGB meeting.

The Oct. 19th meeting marks the ninth round in a series of lease negotiations between the two boards. "The negotiations were poorly run and we are trying to correct that now," said Merker, who is one of the four members of the SUGB negotiating team.

The Franciscan Shops have been operating on a series of monthly extensions since its lease expired last December. The latest extension, given by the SUGB last month, expires Oct. 26. "At that time the board will either have an approved lease or the shops will be given another extension," said Merker. Both Merker and Nelson said their top priority is to reach a compromise and settle on a lease.

Nelson said he thought they had reached an agreement on a lease in March.

That lease "was a profit sharing plan," said Nelson.

The SUGB unanimously rejected the proposal and sent a letter to the Franciscan board in July, Merker said.

On Sept. 7 the SUGB proposed a new lease. That lease did not include the profit sharing plan, but asked for 1 percent of gross sales from the bookstore and 11 percent from the Lobby Shop.

Nelson said there is not a problem with a percent of gross lease but the percentages proposed would have to be negotiated.

Staments said the lease negotiations are confusing. "The new lease is not even the same format as the one we negotiated last year," she said.

Nelson agreed and said that the SUGB came up with a totally different approach. "They bowled it out of the blue," he said.

Vendors

Continued from Page 1.

vices connected with the building," said Paparelli.

SUGB committee member Mary Keller said "the primary focus of the recommendations is space for student organizations. I do not want outside vendors taking up student space."

According to Enrique Arellano, owner of the Touche Campus Bake Shop located on the west side of the Student Union, the SUGB is also considering raising west alcove rents from \$250

to \$800 per month.

"In order to stay in business, I'll have to raise my prices. This price increase will unfortunately go directly to my customers — the students. I think there are better ways to generate Student Union revenue," said Arellano.

John Fong, a leather craftsman who has been selling his goods from an east alcove in front of the Student Union for eight years, said, "If I lose this vending space, I lose my livelihood. I've never been hassled before."

John "The Flower Man" also ex-

pressed concern over losing his vending space if he finds he is not able to afford the proposed rental fee.

"Vending is not my livelihood, but it is a way of life for me. I would not like to lose the rapport I have with the students. I consider my vending space an important forum for an exchange of ideas," he said.

A proposal is expected to be chosen when all options are presented to the SUGB in two weeks.

Parada

Continued from Page 1.

totaling 50 colonas or \$20 per semester. Parada said the student population has dropped from 31,000 to 16,000, with at least 80,000 students waiting for the campus to reopen.

"This is an academic tour: it is separate from politics," said Parada, who will visit 16 universities throughout the United States. Similar visits to Mexico and Canada have reaped badly needed services and equipment. Universities in Canada recently sent six tons of books to the University of El Salvador.

"We have signed several agreements with Mexican universities to have their lecturers come and teach short courses," said Parada.

Parada's visit was sponsored by the Congress of Faculty Associations, which is the new teachers' union.

"We felt there were academic freedom issues at the University of El Salvador," said Julianne Malveau, the chairwoman of the Political Action Committee for CFA.

Today the campus of the University of El Salvador sits virtually vacant, its student population replaced by 75 National Guards.

"Just imagine if this university (SF State) were occupied," said Parada.

Legal advice available for handicapped

Free legal referral services are now available on campus for disabled students. This semester, the campus Legal Referral Center has a specialist on the rights of the disabled.

Mike Storman, certified in 1983 by the American Bar Association as a legal aide, is available four hours a week at the center, located in office M113 of the

Student Union.

Storman — himself handicapped by Tourette's Syndrome, a neurological condition which affects speech — said he can also help with social security problems.

Storman said his work at the center is good training for an anticipated career as an advocate for the handicapped. He

also seeks information for a planned thesis about instances of discrimination against the handicapped in education and employment.

Storman's hours at the campus Legal Referral Center are Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2 to 3 p.m., and Wednesdays, noon to 2 p.m. The center's phone number is 469-1140.

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Sports

Attles speaks up front

(This is the first of a two part series on the Golden State Warriors organization.)

By Louis Filson

For 13 years he has paced the sidelines of countless hard-wood floors, those of the National Basketball Association. Under the title of head coach he has directed the play of such stars as Rick Barry, Cazzie Russell and Bernard King. He is one of a select group of coaches to win more than 500 games during his tenure.

And yet, when the Golden State Warriors take the floor for their first game of the 1983 season, Alvin Attles will no longer be the team's head coach. He will assume the duties of general manager on a full-time basis, leaving the coaching to John Bach, a former assistant coach.

Thirteen years is a long time to hold a job in a profession not known for its longevity, and moving to the front office could be a big slowdown for someone who has been coaching so long.

But Attles said, "I am adjusting to the change very well. Of course there are some things I have to get accustomed to but the change really hasn't affected me yet — except physically. I took a stress test the other day and my vital signs like my heart pressure and my pulse rate are all down."

Before becoming a coach, Attles played 11 years with the Warriors. While he has no regrets about coaching, Attles knew last year his time had come to step down.

"No one knows better than yourself when it's time to go," said Attles. "I think some of the people who are closest to me are glad I am through with it."

Attles claims he is fortunate to have coached with one team as long as he did, pointing out that while there were seven other coaches with 500 or more wins, he was one of the ones to do it with one organization.

But there are those who think Attles stayed with the Warriors too long, becoming too soft with his players. Some of whom actually attested to this publicly. In a sport where the atmosphere is becoming more business-like every year, an easy-going coach is apt to draw his share of criticism. At the mention of this, Attles chuckles.

"You have to be yourself," said Attles. "Each coach is a different personality and it's important to be yourself. All

players have to be treated differently.

"I see the profession of coaching as changing. If I would have stayed in it I would have had to change the way I coached and this is something I could not do. I did it the way I thought was best."

It will be his Dr. Jekyll/Mr. Hyde coaching style not his career as a player that he will be identified with. If Attles was easy-going in practice, he would become the complete opposite once the game started. During games the impeccably dressed Attles would pace the sidelines furiously, as if he had to get on the floor and run the offense himself. In one hand he would squeeze rolled-up paper, which he would shake threateningly at referees who refused to see things his way. But perhaps more menacing than anything else was the glare, which whether he intended it to be or not, was one of the most intimidating in all of sport.

There can be no doubt the Attles' way was successful at certain times. To the side of his desk sits a basketball that was given to him in commemoration of his 500th win, which came



against the Dallas Mavericks on Jan. 2, 1982.

Sitting across from Attles, one's attention constantly focuses on the ball, as if it commands respect.

As a player, Attles also commanded respect and was nicknamed "The Destroyer" for his aggressive play.

It was that aggressiveness and his presence as a coach that became his image. It was an image he never believed in.

"It's amazing how people perceive you when they don't know you," said the gravel-voiced Attles. "Personally, I never bought the image because I have always carried myself the same way and I can't change that — not that I would if I could."

One image that will change is that of the Warriors team. New head coach John Bach is expected to be quite different from Attles.

"Personality-wise he will probably go 180 degrees in the other direction," said Attles. "I think he will be good because he will be himself, which is what he has to do."

Throughout his career as a player and coach, the loyalty between Attles and owner Franklin Mieuli was never hidden. Some felt this loyalty hurt the Warriors team because it kept Mieuli from making decisions he should have made.

One such decision was the case of Rick Barry. Mieuli had built his team around Barry in the mid '70s, giving him a generous contract, even though many of Barry's teammates seemed to dislike him. When Barry became eligible for the free-agent market, he went off to Houston without giving the Warriors so much as a second thought, severely hurting the team. Attles thinks loyalty is important to a team.

"People taint loyalty and I don't understand why. I think the single most important thing in involvement with people is loyalty, even though it isn't always a reciprocal thing," said Attles.

This brings to mind the Bernard King affair. After playing two years with the Warriors, King signed with the New York Knicks after being traded. He was "tainted" with disloyalty because the Warriors had given him a chance to play when other teams had given up on him.

"There are some things I don't agree with but I understand," said Attles. "In this day and age, with free agency, I can understand his situation." Attles sat back and said quietly, "It's too bad because we had become close and the fans did like him. I've had some great players but he was the most intense player I have ever had."

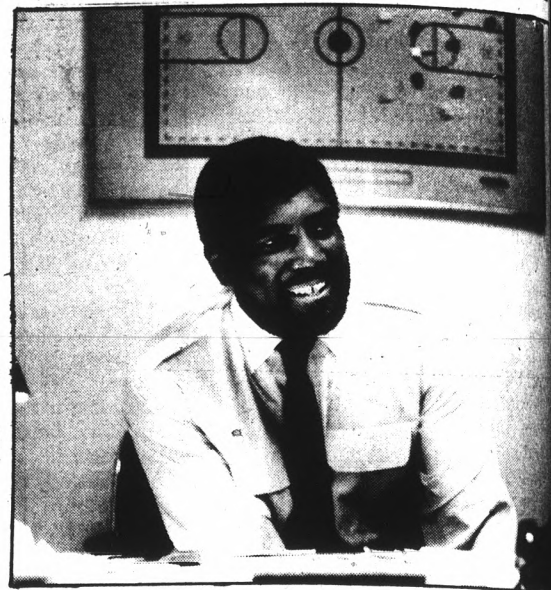
King was just one of many players who have sought the options offered in free agency. Attles thinks free agency sometimes serves as a wall between players and fans, causing fans to lose interest in certain players because they may not be around too long.

"I don't think free agency always works the way it was designed to," said Attles. "If every free agent did what Moses Malone did for the 76ers, then it would be worthwhile, but it doesn't usually work out that way."

Malone, who signed with Philadelphia at the beginning of last season, helped the 76ers win a world championship.

With free agency has come the age of huge salaries and contracts, aspects Attles thinks hurt the game.

"There is no question this has a negative effect on the game," said Attles. "It is impossible for someone who is unemployed to relate to someone making huge amounts of money especially if that certain player has a gripe. Players will get no sympathy from the unemployed fan."



By Craig Chapman

Warrior General Manager Al Attles.

Could this be one of the reasons the NBA has declined in popularity?

"There are many different views on this. I think economics is a big part of the decline," said Attles. "People are becoming more careful in the ways they spend their money these days. Instead of going to a basketball game and a movie, they are choosing between the two. Basketball will lose out with some of these people."

Throughout his office, Attles has numerous pictures, many of which are shots of his former players.

"It was the relationships I had with the players that I miss most of all, along with the competition," said Attles.

"Some of my success may lie in the fact that I was more understanding with the players than some of the other coaches."

And yet, it's hard not to wonder if this man — nicknamed "The Destroyer," a believer in fidelity and a man who won 555 games — might someday come back and coach again.

"No, it's over," sighed Attles. "I don't want to do anymore."

Next week: the 1983 Warriors.

Broncos busted by feat of Leet; Pioneers up next

By Doug Amador

They said it couldn't be done. But Gator football critics have to be feasting on crow right now.

The Gators upset the University of Santa Clara Broncos 17-16 Saturday, defeating a team that figured to pound SF State into the Cox Stadium turf.

The win couldn't have come at a better time as the Gators start play in the tough Northern California Athletic Conference, beginning with Cal State Hayward this Saturday (1 p.m. at Cox Stadium).

According to script, Santa Clara was supposed to win this game, especially with the memory of SF State's humiliating 50-8 loss the previous week to Cal Poly San Luis Obispo still fresh in everybody's minds.

The Gators haven't made a habit of winning big games in recent years, but this one was especially gratifying because the Broncos soundly beat the SF 44-14 last year, and Santa Clara is the type of school that places stars like Dan Pastorini and Doug Cosbie in the National Football League.

A most satisfying victory for SF State, which evened its record at 2-2, but head coach Vic Rowen sees it a little differently.

"We've had more satisfying victories,

like against Humboldt State and Chico last year," he said. Those two wins, which came at the tail end of the season, were against conference opponents and prevented the Gators from finishing last in the NCAC.

Still, you can't help but think Rowen was ready to do a couple of high-fives with his players when the final seconds ticked off the clock.

After kicker Scott Leet had booted a 43-yard field goal to give the Gators the lead with four seconds remaining, Leet drove the ensuing kickoff to the 2-yard line, where Santa Clara began a mad attempt to place itself beside Cal Berkeley in the record books.

You could have sworn it was Kevin Moen and company on the field, the same Cal team that used a five-man lateral on a desperation kickoff to race 57 yards and score a last-second touchdown to beat Stanford last year. The Broncos went 87 yards on theirs, only to have the final Bronco ballcarrier tackled at the 11.

This is the kind of play that adds an extra season to a coach's life, but Rowen had just one simple if not understated thought: "Somebody better tackle the guy or we're going to lose," he said.

The Gators didn't lose, but now they must tackle yet another strong opponent. See Football, page 11.



By Darrin Zuber

Gator QB Rich Pinkston gets sacked here, but he had his best day in the 17-16 upset of Santa Clara last week, completing 21 of 37 passes for 293 yards and two TDs. This Saturday the Gators will have to face tough NCAC opponent in Hayward State.

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Gators don't quit

By Bruce Siegal

Soccer may soon be America's No. 1 sport, said Andreas Wolf, 20-year-old goalie for SF State's soccer team.

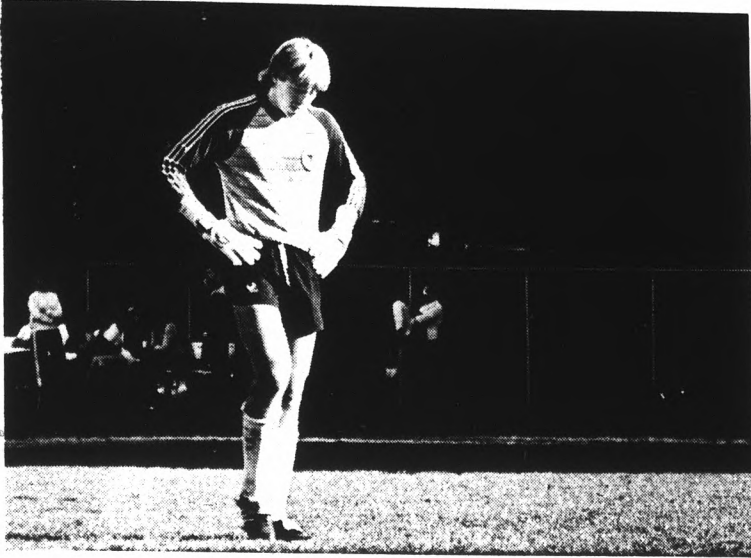
Although football and baseball are more popular now, he said, the eight and nine-year-olds would rather play soccer. The only equipment they need is a ball. And when they grow up, soccer will rise to the top.

When Wolf was 8 years old, his father, who immigrated from Germany, taught him to play soccer. "(It's) the most popular sport in the world," Wolf said. He may have a point. The World Cup, which has an international following, is the Super Bowl of soccer, except instead of a nation, a whole world is watching.

And it's the most exciting sport in the world, Wolf said. "(It's) faster than football." There are no breaks between plays. There's only a 15 minute break between halves. And in each 45 minute half, the action is non-stop. "When you play soccer you're running around for 90 minutes," Wolf said. During the halftime break he usually drinks a quart of water to replenish what he sweats off.

When he was in high school he played football just to get in shape for soccer. Now he trains by running prints, doing push-ups and sit-ups. But aside from doing leg-lifts, he doesn't work out with weights. "I feel like I lift weights, it throws me off balance," he said.

A lot of his training is mental — getting psyched up for a game. "We had a game and I couldn't eat lunch," he said. "I get butterflies. (But) when I top getting nervous before games, then I know my career's over." The butterflies come from caring about the game, he said.



By Mary Angelo

Goalie Andreas Wolf won't quit on 2-7 Gators.

Wolf cares enough to play soccer nearly 12 months out of the year. "I play the season (at SF State), then I play city-league, then I go to the 'Number One Goal Keepers Camp (in Los Angeles).'"

In September, when the Gators were 0-4, Wolf maintained a positive outlook. "We've lost all our games but all of them were close. With four losses you figure a lot of guys would have been down. But the coach (Jack Hyde) is not down, which helps us a lot."

In their fifth game of the season the Gators beat Humboldt State 1-0, and then lost to the University of San Francisco 1-0. A loss to Hayward 2-0 followed, and then they beat Stanislaus 3-0.

As of yesterday the Gators were 2-7 (2-3 in the NCAC).

Though other schools offer soccer scholarships, Wolf prefers playing at non-scholarship SF State. "(Here) everybody has to start from scratch and work their way up." At USF, he said, where scholarships lure top college players from around the world, "They don't have to work; they're already the best."

After graduating from SF State, Wolf hopes to go on to medical school. Eventually he'd like to work as a physical therapist, treating sports-related injuries.

As for soccer, Wolf said, "I'm hoping a professional team will look at me. If not, there's always the city-league. They're always a lot of fun." And someday, he said, soccer may be the biggest sport in America.



By Toru Kawana

Gator running back Dan Green dismisses a grazing Bronco defender.

Football

Continued from page 10.

in the Hayward Pioneers, owners of a 3-1 record.

Hayward, a 12-7 loser to St. Mary's Saturday, is averaging a respectable 254.2 yards per game. Senior quarterback Roger Fernando has completed 50 of 83 passes for 525 yards and five touchdowns, and running back Donrick Sanderson has gained 281 yards on 57 carries (5 yards a carry).

Meanwhile, the Gator defense has allowed 394 yards per game, a figure

Rowen finds disturbing. "A critical factor is how well our defense plays against their offense," he said. "We haven't played consistent defense as of yet."

On offense, the Gators have a dismal running game, achieving just 223 yards in four games and averaging two yards a carry.

On the other hand, the passing game has been a pleasant surprise. Quarterback Richard Pinkston, a 6-foot-3, 210-pound junior, has completed 47 of 93 passes for 655 yards and four touchdowns. He had his best day against

Santa Clara, completing 21 of 37 passes for 293 yards and two touchdowns.

Gator notes: Saturday's game is the fourth straight home game for the Gators in a stretch of five. After Hayward, it's non-conference St. Mary's, then after a bye, three of the last four games are on the road...Back-up quarterback Rich Strasser has played in all four games, completing 56 percent of his passes (24 of 43) for 297 yards and two touchdowns...Wide receiver Jeff Jennings leads the team with 14 receptions for 185 yards.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Activities Fair 10-2, Thurs. Oct. 6. Join the fun on the Lawn and find out about Student Organizations.

Protest the arms race. Die-In. Tuesdays at noon at the Student Union. Sponsored by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

Delta Sigma Pi challenges all to a DART throwing contest during Activities Fair. Win Prizes. Today's the LAST DAY.

Wanted: (For Program Review); positive and negative comments about freshmen orientation at this university. Contact Mark Dressner, Academic Advising, 469-2101.

Creative? A Hard worker? Have fun with SFSU's Advertising Club. Meetings on Wednesdays at 5 pm, in SUB 115.

Information on BONNIE HAYES and the WILD COMBO and/or Romeo Void is available at: Box 1124, Millbrae, CA 94030-5124.

Information meeting—Multiple subjects Teaching Credential (Elementary), Monday, Oct. 10, Education 134, 12:00-1:00.

Join the Pre-Pharmacy Society, Oct. 7, 12-1:30 pm, WUB 114. Become an officer. Discuss new opportunities in Pharmacy, entrance requirements. Call Irene, 469-3643.

Christian Science Organization meets, Thursdays 6:30 pm. Rm listed at the SU Info Desk. Questions? Call Brad, 346-4102.

Live and study in London and earn SFSU residence credit. Spring "LONDON SEMESTER" meeting Thursday, October 13, 4 pm. HLL 101. Info: 469-1372.

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Pre-health students, expecting an interview? Hear Medical Students Insights and advisor's hints. Monday, October 10th, SU A.E., 5-7 pm.

A.S. Performing Arts presents "Singin' in the Rain", Tuesday, October 11 at 4 & 7 pm, in Barbary Coast, \$2./stu., \$2.50/gen.

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Arts

Oakland Ballet — dancing 'on its toes'

By Valeri Mihanovich

The Oakland Ballet opened its season Saturday night by presenting three different ballets that each set different moods.

The feelings ranged from harsh percussion to smooth, stunning emotions to cheery playfulness. And laughter, applause and standing ovations was the audience's response.

"Les Noces" (The Wedding) was the first performance that evening. The dancers moved in unity on the stage, celebrating a peasant wedding in Central Russia. Subdued shades of gray, rust and blue set a dismal but realistic scene of Russian society and folk life.

The ballet was accompanied by the startling vocal and percussive score by Igor Stravinsky. Though very modern, the angular up and down movements of the choreography also emphasized those of traditional Russian folk dances.

The next production, "Sibelious," choreographed by the ballet's artistic director Ronn Guidi, set a moody atmosphere. It flowed from strong crescendos to slow reflective pauses.

Unlike the oneness of movement in "Les Noces," the dancers in "Sibelious" moved in more individual patterns. Because of this, the ballet was more pleasing to view than the first, and the audience responded with comments such as "stunning" and "haunting."

The final ballet, "Cakewalk," was definitely the climactic production. Enjoying their performance, the dancers laughed, smiled and showed a lot of enthusiasm as they anticipated every humorous part. It showed the energy and vitality of the high-stepping minstrel shows and the magic of vaudeville. The piece was performed with a live orchestra complete with percussion and banjo.

Following the ballets, in an innovative move, members of the ballet participated in a new addition to the Oakland Ballet's program, "Curtain Talk." Described by Artistic Director Guidi as an "audience development program," Guidi and three of the lead performers, Carolyn Goto, Ron Thiele and

Micheal Lowe, sat on the edge of the stage and answered questions from 50 spectators who remained after the performance.

Guidi told how the dancers were trained to "... react organically to movement," not necessarily performing any definite modern or traditional techniques.

Also, in discussing the production of "Cakewalk," Thiele said the performers did not practice with music. They only worked with the drum beats of choreographer Ruthana Boris. Not until the week before the ballet opened did they actually rehearse with the orchestra. According to Guidi, Boris felt it was important for the dancers to get a

feeling of the ballet's "rhythmic structure."

Lowe contrasted the production of "Cakewalk" with "Sibelious" in which dancers practiced with a "sympathetic sense," using the music to make the production flow smoothly. Goto reflected about why she continues to dance. The greatest reward is when members of the audience come to her after a performance and say her dancing has touched their hearts. "That makes everything worth the effort," she said.

The Oakland Ballet will run its season in the fall instead of performing through the spring, as in the past. "Les Noces," "Sibelious" and "Cakewalk" will be performed at Zellerbach Hall, Berkeley through Oct. 15.

Bar and grill offers cozy, tasty meals

By Genny Hom

San Francisco's Chestnut Street is dotted with quaint boutiques, cafes and bookstores. The faint salt scent from the nearby ocean lingers in the air. The narrow street, lined with billowy trees, is peaceful and soothing, as is the atmosphere at the Chestnut Street Grill.

Located at 2231 Chestnut St., the restaurant is nestled between a gelato parlor and a florist shop.

Inside, a smiling hostess leads you past a full, wooden bar, decorated with various beers and liqueur bottles. Pictures of antique cars, plants and baskets of straw flowers hang on the beige and brown walls. Hardwood floors accentuate the restaurant's shiny brass railings.

Once seated at a table, you are handed the menu, an 11-page, typed booklet, offering an array of dinner entrees, hamburgers, salads and omelettes.

But by far, the best selection comes with the sandwich section, most with unusual combinations.

Many are named after the restaurant's regular customers, while others are named after friends of the owners, Jack Diviney and Don Kayser.

One sandwich to try is the "Ralph

Kinkaid," \$3.65, a mixture of shrimp salad, Swiss cheese, sprouts and tomatoes piled high between slices of natural grain bread.

Adventurous souls can try the "Gordon Collins," \$2.55, a unique blend of organic peanut butter, raw onions, cheddar cheese and tomatoes.

Other sandwich ingredients include roast beef and pork, various cheeses, broiled knockwurst, corned beef, turkey, Italian sausage and hot peppers. The wildest combination of them all is probably on the menu, but if you can find it, just ask.

For those who find the 104 varieties too mind-boggling, "Just Plain Old Sandwiches," ranging from 1.95 to Swiss cheese to \$3.95 for roast pork are available.

The Chestnut Street Grill is the perfect place to enjoy a calm Friday afternoon, lingering over coffee and wine in the warm company of a good friend.

The restaurant opens at 11 a.m. Monday through Friday, 10 a.m. on weekends and closes at 11 p.m. Sunday through Thursday and midnight on Friday and Saturday. Dinner service begins at 5 p.m. each night.



Erin Leedom and Jon Konetski (left to right, above) will perform "Inconsequential" in Oakland Ballet's second program, Oct. 14, at UC Berkeley's Zellerbach Auditorium.

Exhibit displays innovations of American modernists

By Gordon Sullivan

Americans have grown accustomed to modern art. Picasso no longer shocks us. We hang him over the mantle.

But if today we appreciate the modernists, 70 years ago a show of works by Matisse prompted Chicago art students to burn him in effigy.

The change in attitude came about slowly, largely through the efforts of American painters who sought throughout the first half of the 20th century to incorporate European innovations into American painting.

Some of their works can now be seen in the Lane Collection, on exhibit through Dec. 4 at the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art.

The willingness of these Americans to

experiment with style is revealed throughout the show, but especially in works by Charles Sheeler.

In "Still Life with Spanish Shawl" (1912), Sheeler depicts a vase, a bowl of fruit and a shawl that seem like elements of the real world than an excuse to indulge his love of color. The influence of the Fauves is obvious.

Fifteen years later, in works like "Apples on a Pewter Plate," he is combining organic and geometric forms in a manner reminiscent of Cezanne.

Finally, in paintings like "Industrial Farm" (1947) and "Ore into Iron" (1953) Sheeler achieves his own style, which is both American and modern.

It is American in its subject matter. These paintings celebrate industry: fac-

ories, chimneys and catwalks seen from the awed perspective of a viewer looking upward.

At the same time, they incorporate all the lessons Sheeler absorbed from the Europeans. Buildings are simplified and stripped of detail. Color is laid down in broad unmodulated areas that reveal no brushstrokes.

Clearly, Sheeler is concerned not just with the American scene, but with formal qualities of balance and harmony.

A similar progression toward simplification and even abstraction can be seen in works by some of the other painters represented, such as Niles Spencer and Arthur Dove.

But still other painters in the show took modernism in different directions.

Marsden Hartley is represented with a

small impressionist landscape from 1907 and one of his German-influenced paintings from 1914.

A third painting, "The Great Good Man," dates from almost 30 years later.

Painted in somber tones of blue, black, white and flesh color, it is a portrait of Lincoln — not the Lincoln of Sandburg, but a tormented figure out of the pages of Dostoevsky. Hartley appears to be striving toward a kind of American expressionism. One wonders when he and others began looking at American history in these terms.

Georgia O'Keeffe is another painter who uses modernist elements for her own purposes.

In paintings represented in this show, she depicts a patio, a wall, a deer skull hanging from a tree. She simplifies to the point of abstraction. But unlike

Spencer or Dove, in none of these works does she abandon subject entirely. It is always apparent she is painting the hot, arid and largely unpeopled southwest. Georgia O'Keeffe's southwest — a land created with the comfort of man not foremost in mind.

Many other American modernists are represented. There are jazzy, gaily colored abstractions from Stuart Davis.

There are non-geometrical abstractions from painters like Kline, Gorky and Hoffman. There is a romantic "Nocturne" that will surprise viewers who know Joseph Stella only for his celebrations of the Brooklyn Bridge.

These painters are so diverse in approach they form a group only in the common aim of bringing American painting into the 20th century.

'Andre' speaks heady conversation



Wallace Shawn and Andre Gregory (left to right) talk of life.

By Pam Ronconi

Two hours of conversation between two men in a restaurant may seem an unlikely plot for a movie. But give the actors a bottle of wine, subjects that reach beyond stars, death and mistresses and then challenge them to define the meaning of life — this, then, is theater, as well as an experience well worth overhearing.

In "My Dinner With Andre," which plays at the Barbary Coast Oct. 13 and 14 at 4 and 7 p.m., real-life playwright Wallace Shawn and avant garde theater director Andre Gregory play themselves.

For two hours in one of the finest restaurants in New York, the two well-known men of theater discuss the mysteries and simple truths of life. For them and the audience, the dialogue never once falters with that second glass of wine. Instead, it seems to flow unceasingly from heights of metaphysical speculation to moments of sad embarrassing fact.

From beginning to end, the film's plot pivots from Andre's tale of mysterious travels. Vicariously, we with Wally follow along as Andre recounts his path, from Sahara Desert to Polish forest, to India and on to Findhorn, Scotland — all visited by Andre in search of spiritual renewal.

The events Andre details are not only bizarre and intriguing; they also provide food for thought. Together with Andre's re-examination of Wally's insight, the film offers a rare opportunity to explore those forces that make us all long for adventure and those that tempt us to stay close to home.

In the end, the strength of the film lies in the contrast between the two men,

which effectively allows their explorations to be complete.

Like a dichotomous voice often found in one's own head, pudgy Wally tells of the value of the simple things of life. He somehow seems able to turn a blind eye to the world and is even able to find bliss in a cold cup of coffee. To him, success is as elementary as having the extra cash to take a cab, rather than to suffer the dilemmas of the subway.

On the other hand, lean Andre professes the necessity of challenges and risks. He seems forever in search of experience and yet remains tragically imprisoned by the quest. For Andre, success is not simple. Regardless of having the money to travel and a faithful wife he loves, contentment seems as elusive as the forever receding horizon.

But despite their differences, Wally and Andre in the end do agree. In their final analysis, most of us here in the "real world" spend most our lives living in a fog. We walk around like zombies, doomed to neither experience life nor each other. This, to them, is the real tragedy of life.

Both Shawn and Gregory collaborated on the script. And it seems probable that it stemmed from a conversation they actually once had. Their acting is unselfconscious and director Louis Malle appropriately keeps the focus simple, not adding emphasis or tricks.

Instead, the audience is left with an unbiased impression. The final question of whether it is better to be awake and vulnerable to life's joys and pains, or asleep, with our heads in the sand, is not answered.

But both men and the audience seem wider awake and better for having dinner with Andre.

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Harmonica player Kim Wilson blows wild, soulful sounds.

Thunderbirds fly in Barbary Coast

By Brian Giglio

The Fabulous Thunderbirds transported the Barbary Coast back to the '50s yesterday in a 90-minute scorching performance that would have made Chuck Berry blush.

Laying rock 'n' roll and blues on the campus crowd, the Thunderbirds sent even the most faint-hearted souls into a wild and crazy jig. Within ten minutes virtually everyone's hips were gyrating.

The band members rushed out from backstage looking like punk troublemakers just off work from an automobile garage. They opened up with a harmonica tune by vocalist Kim Wilson, then broke into the powerful "Tear It Up."

With their greased-back hair, sleeveless shirts and serious countenances, their '50s style offered a bizarre contrast to the smiling crowd, whose dress represented the '80s.

Lead singer Wilson egged on the crowd as he looked soulfully into the faces of the audience. It added another dimension to the blues they played. Guitarist Jimmie Vaughan and his wailing guitar froze notes above the crowd's heads.

As quickly as the blues songs ended, the Thunderbirds would jump into a foot-tapping rock 'n' roll tune. Wilson would play his harmonica, Vaughan would answer with his guitar, and the rest of the group would come joining in.

From above, the audience looked like a mass of bobbing heads. Sway-

ing slowly to the mellower blues, then whirling to the faster rock, it seemed to gather energy from the Texas-based band. One couldn't help getting that tingling feeling when that old familiar rock 'n' roll permeated the air.

The Thunderbirds, who have been around for nearly 15 years, certainly had their act polished. The breaking in and out from blues to rock kept the show moving. The stopping in the middle of a fast-moving song and then starting right up again showed that the band had their act well rehearsed.

It was hard to say whether the group was lethargic because of a long tour, or whether it was simply part of their tough-looking '50s image. But the members rarely smiled. Yet the music marched off their instruments happily.

The lyrics were barely intelligible — but it didn't matter. The slow bass backdrop, the consistent drum sound, and the long weeping sounds of the guitar were all that was needed to appease the audience.

At times, Vaughan would hold up his guitar and look at it disdainfully, then strike notes through the speakers that sent the audience reeling.

By the end of the concert, nearly everyone was smiling. The Fabulous Thunderbirds brought the '50s back to the Barbary Coast and a pacified crowd. And by the expressions on their faces, they seemed to have a good time also.

'Big Chill' contrasts '60s with '80s

by James M. Uomini

Director Lawrence Kasdan's "The Big Chill" is a masterful combination of humor and serious introspection brought to life by a close-knit ensemble of talented actors.

"The Big Chill" is the story of a group of college housemates reunited by the suicide of their "collective conscience," Alex. The reunion makes them realize how far they've changed from the naive revolutionaries they were in the '60s to the career or family-oriented adults they are now.

Kasdan carefully selected a group of emerging talents, who are all about the same age and stage in their careers. The roles are equal in importance and no actor dominates the film.

Tom Berringer plays Sam Webber, a widower and star of a highly rated private show, "J.T. Lancer." At first Webber is defensive of his talent as an actor, but by the end of the weekend reunion he is embarrassed by the show and his surprise viewership success.

Jeff Goldblum is Michael, the ambitious writer who set out to conquer the New York journalism power circle, and now writing 32-paragraph epics for People magazine.



Old college friends meet years later for a weekend of talk.

Mary Kay Place plays Meg, a single lawyer who realizes her career has prevented her from achieving other

goals, such as raising a family. She set out to work as a public defender and soon came to regard as "scum" the

underprivileged clients she had hoped to save.

William Hurt's Nick still doesn't know what he wants to do and has drifted from job to job since getting out of the army. While he was in Vietnam he was wounded both emotionally and physically. Meg, who wants Nick to father her child, is the last to learn about "what happened to (him) in the war."

Kasdan took the actors through a month-long rehearsal to give them a chance to develop the characters together. This work paid off with realistic, well-developed performances.

"The Big Chill" was primarily filmed near Beaufort, S.C., in a large white Italianate house shaded by two 300-year-old oak trees covered with Spanish moss.

Harold Cooper, who owns the house has changed full circle from a revolutionary to a happily married father with land and a successful chain of athletic shoe stores.

The change from '60s idealism to the pragmatism of adulthood is hardly a new theme, but "The Big Chill" is delightfully written, well-acted and not overly clichéd. This isn't the definitive study of change in social values that some critics might like it to be, but it is a thoroughly enjoyable film.

Prime-time comedian hits Bay Area

by Noma Faingold

Comedian Pat Paulsen couldn't care if People magazine does a story about him or if he appears on TV's "Entertainment Tonight."

"I never did care about fame," he said in a recent interview. "It was an accident. It's no big deal. I just want to work."

The "accident" of fame began when Paulsen began working, first as a writer and then as a regular performer, with the "Smothers Brothers" television show in the 1960s. He delivered sarcastic editorials with dead-pan expressions. His appearances won him an Emmy for the 1967-68 season.

Running for president in '68 (and '72) in the Straight Talking American government (STAG) party ticket with Smothers as his campaign manager, Paulsen received more than 2,000 write-in votes.

"We had to think of something new for the show each week," he said of the campaign idea. "I can't dance, I can't sing, I can't do anything."

"(But) they don't get a lot of things in San Leandro. That's why I mix up my act."

Paulsen, who grew up in the Bay Area, is currently headlining at local comedy clubs. His act is biting, but he's not as dead-pan as he was on television.

"I'd like to think that my act is a product of a lot of years. I'm not really afraid of saying anything," he said.

Last week, when Paulsen performed at Tommy T's in San Leandro, part of his act included six minutes of censored footage from the "Merv Griffin Show." Before it was shown, he repeatedly told the largely suburban audience not to be offended.

Griffin introduced Paulsen, who walked on stage in black face like Al Jolson in the "Jazz Singer," and discussed why ethnic jokes are bad and good-old-American knock-knock jokes are funnier.

When Griffin left the stage, Paulsen continued, finally ending his monologue by tap-dancing.

"It still offends people," he said of his makeup. "I've gotten threats from people who've seen it."

Paulsen acknowledges that there are very few political satirists doing stand-up comedy today.

"There are a lot of good comics, but too many do that observational type of humor. I guess it came from (George) Carlin. Mort Sahl is still the best at political humor."

In the beginning of his act, Paulsen said that half of his audience wonders what ever happened to him and the other half wonders who he is. In truth, most people remember him from the '60s.

"I don't know if I had any impact, but the show did and I was part of it," he said.

Since, Paulsen worked steadily in the '70s, appearing on more than 500 college campuses. He has owned a summer stock theater in Michigan for the last seven years, where he stars in one production and produces several others.

He also owns a vineyard near Geyersville and has just accepted a part on "Too Close for Comfort."

"I don't watch the show, but the part looked kind of funny."

He recently finished a western film with Shelley Winters titled "Ellie," where he plays a sheriff. Currently, he is filming "The Unknown Comic Movie," with Murray Langston and Linda Blair. Paulsen plays an older cop.

People magazine may soon want to do a story on Paulsen in their "Sequel" section devoted to "stars" making comebacks.

But knowing Paulsen, he probably won't get too excited.

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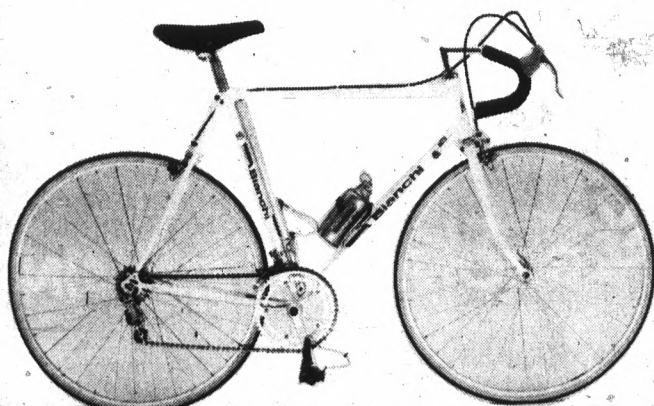
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Backwords

Downtown bikers: Unsung heroes battle ideals to help city meet deadlines

By Heidi Novotny

He is the melba being, the angel cake.
Xerox him, Xerox him.
-- bike messenger's graffiti

The unsung heroes of the financial district are not the crisp-suited young executives plotting their company's strategy and their own promotions. The unsung heroes are the bike messengers who rush the late report into the board room, the last-minute birthday gift onto the devoted secretary's desk and the "it's-in-the-mail" check to

the impatient billing department.

"People don't call a messenger service unless they've already made a mistake," said Lloyd, who has been a bike dispatcher for 24 years. "Nine times out of 10, they've got a deadline."

For all their dedicated service to the business community, messengers are often the antithesis of the people they serve. Some claim a punk ideology, while others simply want a job with little responsibility in between their various travels and studies.

"There are hippies, punks, dead heads and young people who defy description," said Richard, a peace activist.

"When I deliver to Bechtel, I tend to be very snide to people," said Richard. "It's hard not to feel that we've sold out. We're living in a capitalist system. There are very few people who can say they don't contribute to the system."

Crud has been a messenger off and on since the '60s. A baseball cap with a propeller on top crowns his long brunette locks as he delivers packages and messages to plush offices in the financial district.

"I used to be a Lake Tahoe fireman," he said. "But remember the Summer of Love in 1967? I had to come out to the Haight and check it out. My dad cut me out of the will because he had gotten that job for me." Crud now has two children of his own, Daniel, 2, and Sarah, 8 months.

Three weeks ago, Crud had a showdown with a motorcycle. "I was going down the middle of the streetcar trolley tracks on Market Street. As I went to change lanes, a motorcycle tried to pass on the right and hit me. He smashed my back tire and I thought he would stop. But the guy just took off, swearing at me."

He's thinking of writing a book called, "The Misadventures of Calamity Crud or How to Squeeze Through Two Trucks Without Either of Them Getting Mad at You."

The rules of the job are simple: don't drink or do drugs, don't get the blueprints wet, don't spill the plants and, yes, don't get killed.

Injuries are common; deaths are few. Carelessly opened car doors and drivers' quick stops and lane changes often cause accidents. Bikers still talk of the daredevil who grabbed the front trailer of a double-trailer semi and was crushed between the two trailers when the semi turned suddenly.

A few wear helmets or try to ride a safe distance from parked cars and blind alleys, but the rest accomplish their missions solely with guts and good timing.

"Did everyone else almost get killed today?" a new female biker asked the others as they drank beers in a stuffy lunch room, after a record-hot day.

Another biker offered his story: "One guy on a 10-speed almost hit me and when we both stopped, he started swearing at me and kicking my bike. Then he drew a knife on me. I didn't have a weapon, so I just threw my bike at him. 'He looked at me and said, 'You're crazy,' and took off. I usually try to avoid that kind of thing."

The bikers pride themselves on mak-

ing runs in record time. They average to 30 "tags" daily at an average of one hour per tag, if they're fast.

"If we obeyed all the rules like police want us to, we wouldn't go faster than a motorcycle," a biker complained. "We're not supposed to ride sidewalks and down one-way streets the wrong way, but sometimes that's the only way to stay on schedule."

"In this job, you've got to be kind of aggressive," said Grant, a Minnesota biker. "The ideal run is when you don't have to stop and you can keep your momentum. It's kind of nice to do a really good run," he said wistfully. "You gotta get your pleasure where you can."

Lawrence, who is saving his money to get a doctorate in child psychology, believes in what he calls "the energy tor."

"If you sit around for half an hour, you lose momentum, you lose your style, your legs get a little stiff and your blood gets cold. I skip lunch. I don't believe in it," he said.

The "bikes," as dispatcher Lloyd calls them, average six months on the job. Lloyd, who has never ridden a bicycle due to a physical handicap, admires the biker's strength.

"I've seen a lot of guys come in on the first day. They would turn in the bikes, saying 'I can't handle it.' I think it's going to be easy, but it's not. You know how hard it is to walk these hills. Just try riding a bike on California Street to Nob Hill with 50 pounds in the front basket," he said.

Oskar, a 19-year-old refugee from New York's Chelsea Hotel, of Dr. Thomas fame, took the job to get health back.

"I used to sit on the phone all day, do drugs and lie to people," he explained, as he pulled his curly black hair forward in a punkish style.

"In New York, I did heroin and my roommate was a coke fiend. I could handle the heroin but not the coke and heroin combined. I'm saving money and eating good and I don't smoke or drink anymore," he said.

"I get my kicks out here on the bike. It just feels so good to be out riding bike all day, when for so long I could walk ten blocks without having to go to sleep."

"With this job, I really feel part of something. There's a deep pride in running through the messengers. It would be really embarrassing to ask directions for instance," he explained.

"A lot of messengers come from a background of being conscious of the business and really hating it. I delivered a film about parakeets to Standard the other day. I would have preferred not to know what it was," Oskar said.

"I hate to go into banks," Lawrence said, "because no one knows who anybody is. They could be in the next to them and they might not know it."

Receptionists, he said, are seldom a problem for him. "It depends on your attitude. If you're bubbly, they'll bubble back. You look at people like that and they're trapped in their environment. Sometimes they say they wish they had our jobs."

Crud also tries to be friendly. "I always feel good if I can get a secretary to smile, because I really like you know. It usually works, but it's worth selling your soul," he added.

Grant said he has to remind himself that a receptionist's job isn't easy. "They have to answer phones all day and they have to be nice to each other because it might be the big shot from New York. You're just another part of their day and they're another part of yours."

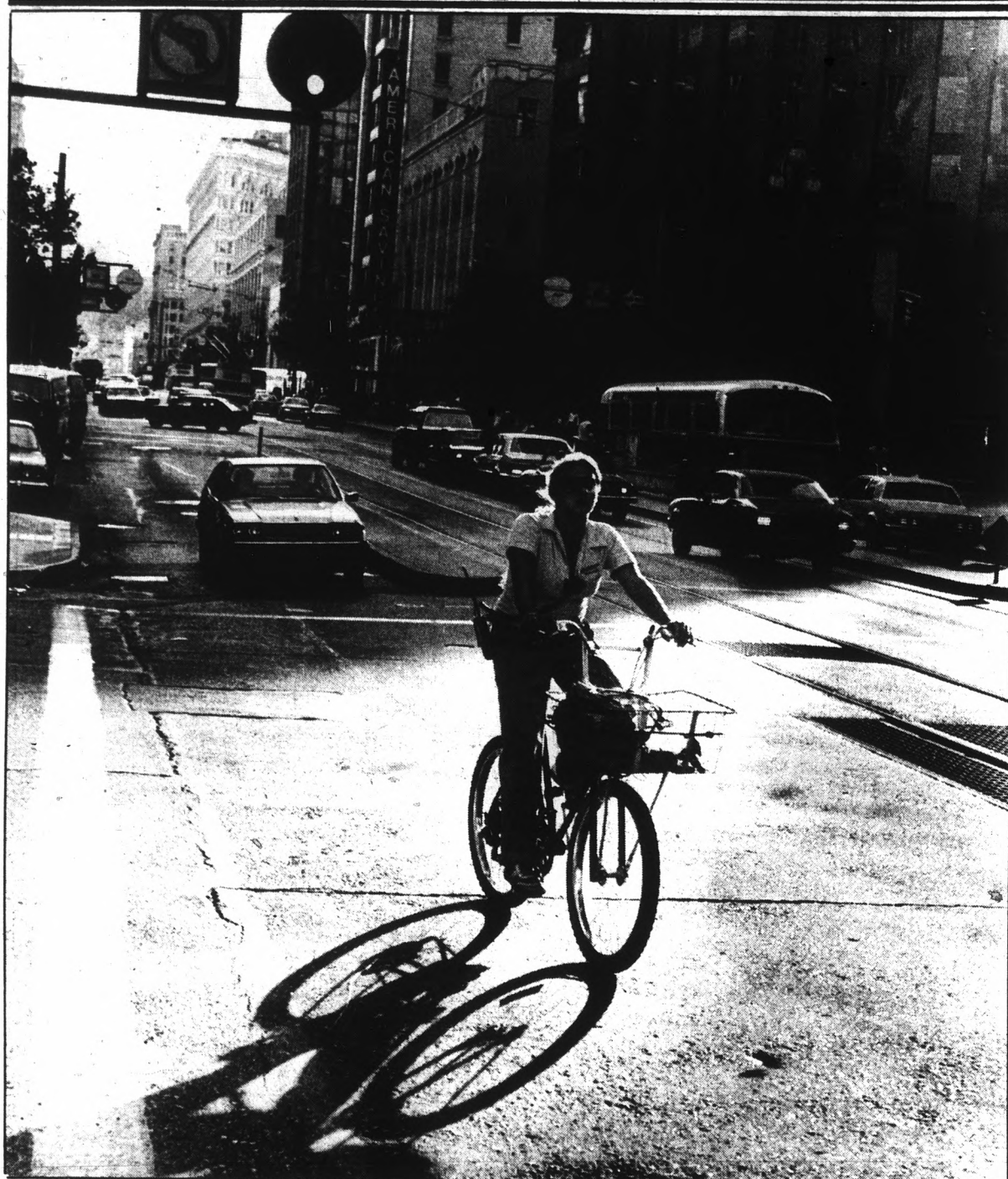
Grant is working toward an architecture degree. As a biker, he sees a lot of buildings.

"You have access to almost every office downtown. You get the best view of town, like on top floors of the Bank of America building," he said.

"For a low-skill job, it's not bad. You can count on \$150 a week clear and you can live on that in this city, as expensive as it is."

Grant, Crud, Lloyd, Oskar and others are the ones who help the city meet its deadlines. They know their importance, even if others don't.

One biker said, "I want you to know we don't get no respect. Zero. If all the messengers decided to go on strike, the town would shut down."



Left, a biker with a walkie-talkie, rides down Market Street, the busiest thoroughfare in San Francisco. Below left, one speed bikes, lined up at Redco Delivery Service, are ready to go. Below, "You gotta get your pleasure where you can."



A motorcycle ran over Crud's bike so Crud, below, said in jest, "If I can't do anything else, I can thumb it." Crud isn't his real name; it's short for Craig.

Below right, a biker checks in at the dispatcher's office.

Photos by Craig Chapman



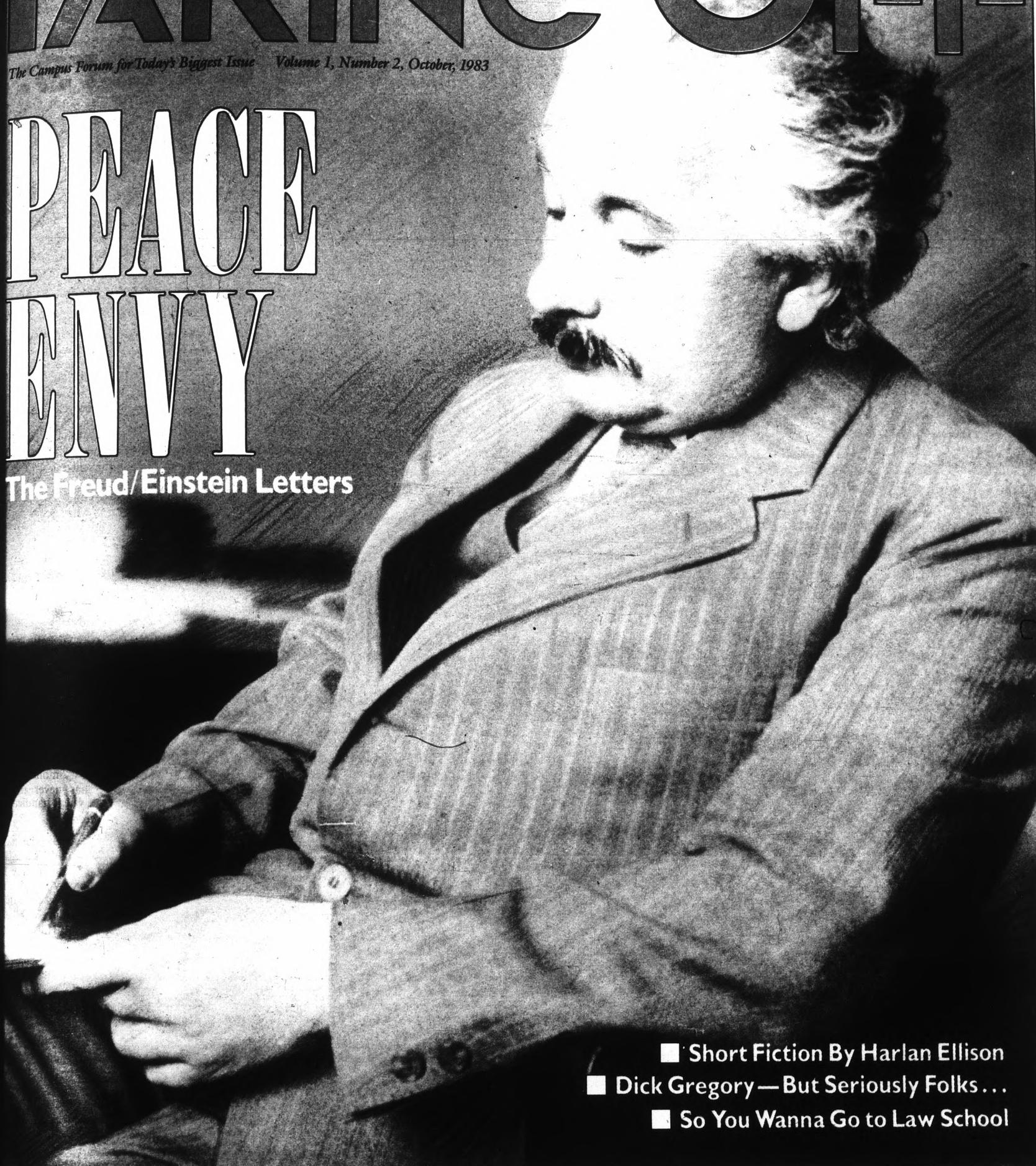
ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

TAKING OFF

The Campus Forum for Today's Biggest Issue Volume 1, Number 2, October, 1983

PEACE ENVY

The Freud/Einstein Letters



- Short Fiction By Harlan Ellison
- Dick Gregory — But Seriously Folks...
- So You Wanna Go to Law School

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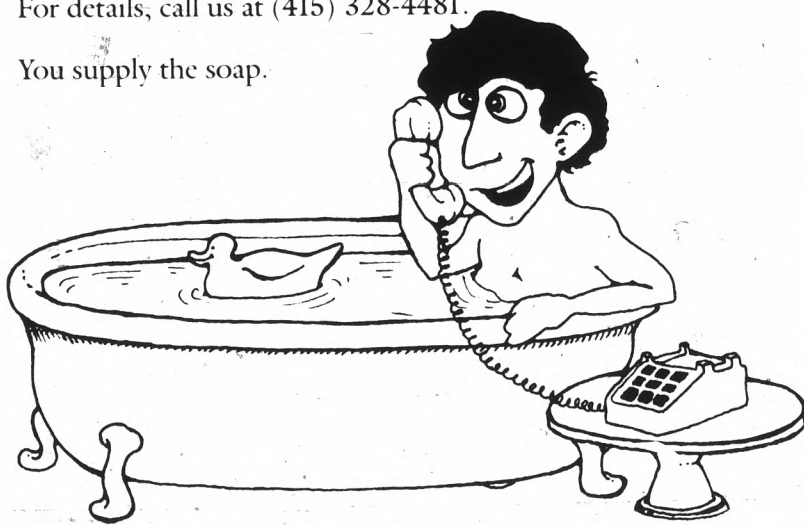
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SF State: Oct. 18 & 20, 1-2 pm, Barbary Coast Room, Student Union

UC-Berkeley: Oct. 18, 2-5 pm, Pauley Ballroom;

Oct. 19, 7:30 pm, Wheeler Auditorium

Stanford: TBA

TAKE OFF!

WELCOME TO THE SECOND ISSUE OF TAKING OFF, the only campus newspaper insert that gives you more than just movie stars and Donkey Kong. TAKING OFF believes you can make a big difference creating a world of peace, justice, and freedom. Many students feel powerless to affect the course of the arms race, to steer technology, to spread democratic ideals, and to forge a better world for themselves and their families. TAKING OFF is committed to bringing students like yourself the news and ideas that can help break through these feelings of helplessness. With hope is power, and with power is change. At TAKING OFF, you are in charge.

In this issue, we begin with an exploration of how students' intrigue with the styles and mood of the fifties reflects their growing anxieties about the nuclear age. We also feature an exclusive interview with the renowned comedian and activist Dick Gregory, a short story by noted author Harlan Ellison, a no-holds-barred view of law school from a recent graduate, and a feature on how New Wave musicians are embracing disarmament politics. Finally, we have as our cover feature a rarely published correspondence between Sigmund Freud and Albert Einstein on the prospects for world peace—letters so timeless that they could have been written this morning.

We at TAKING OFF are anxious to hear from you. We welcome your comments or criticisms. Also, you can join this effort directly. Please send any articles, short stories, quips, or cartoons you would like to share with one hundred thousand other students. Remember, it's publish or perish!

It's a Beautiful World

By Eric Horvitz

An Interview with Dick Gregory

Ethic Humor

Peace Punks

Kinky sex, world suicide, and sleeping snakes By Chris Walters

So You Wanna Go to Law School

By Michael Shuman

The Children's Hour

By Harlan Ellison

EMP

Electromagnetic Pulse

The Freud-Einstein Letters

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BY ERIC H

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It's A Beautiful World!

BY ERIC HORVITZ

Today's youth seems to be reacting to the present and past with a complex tangle of cynicism, anger, and despair.

IT BEGAN IN THE STARK world of early punk rock. Several years later, the same intrigue with the mood, styles and technological artifacts of the 1950's flooded the minds of young people throughout the world. The new fifties fascination, now well entrenched in Western culture, signals the presence of deep troubles at the foundations of the 1980's psyche.

Today, popular rock groups like the Stray Cats, B-52's, and the Blasters are riding the swell, presenting revised impressions of fifties themes and music. Boutiques have become a blur of pink and black, chock full of jumpsuits, pedal-pushers and Capri pants. Everywhere, artists are creating jagged scenes that resemble the covers of 1950's paperbacks. Old wood-paneled televisions have become chic, popping up as central objects in art and dance. New kinds of graffiti have appeared. Stenciled figures such as sparkling champagne glasses, reminiscent of the commercial art of the fifties, are being spray-painted on city walls and sidewalks.

People meet to celebrate the new interest at special night clubs in places ranging from Berlin to Tokyo. The multileveled Danceteria in New York, one of the first clubs to capture the theme, nicely illustrates the phenomenon.

At the Danceteria, guests are greeted with fifties-era sketches of happy carloads of good-hearted Americans, gleefully waving as they fly through space in convertible atomic-powered rocketmobiles. Inside the club, a wide-eyed 1956 Zenith television set stands guard near a cozy fifties-style rec room, complete with jetset lamps, clean-lined furniture, and a convenient home bar. In an adjacent area, past a wall of bottle-glass bricks that could have been plucked from the Daily Planet Building, one can find



knots of hushed visitors at the periphery of a late-fifties suburban living room. They surround the folks who have already claimed the available swivel chairs and stare at a set of televisions—each controlled by the same video signal. Here, Danceteria guests quietly monitor a montage of fuzzy recordings of early game shows, bygone political leaders, ominous atomic weapons tests, and archaic commercials, intermittently splashed with colorful electronic art.

Efforts to tease out the roots of the intrigue with the fifties have led to wide speculation. Some believe the fifties styles have simply come back into fashion and represent no special phenomena. They contend that interest has been revived in 50's artifacts because an increasing number of people are rediscovering the appealing combinations of organic forms and sharp edges characteristic of fifties modernist designs.

Nevertheless, more significant forces are probably responsible for the trend. Standing near the silhouettes of visitors in the Danceteria living room, one can perceive a kind of sarcastic sneering at the fifties remnants. The cacophony of video scenes blaring in all directions creates a sense of drowning in incomprehensible and dehumanizing technology. From deep within the living room at Danceteria and the blue-white scorched television rooms of similar clubs, there seems to emerge an unspoken consensus

that today's problems are linked to deep changes that became apparent in the fifties.

Today's youth seems to be reacting to the present and past with a complex tangle of cynicism, anger, and despair. People closely involved with the revamped fifties phenomena sense that cynicism and pessimism dominate the beliefs and attitudes of young people throughout the world. "Cynical—that's our mentality now regarding everything—they don't take anything seriously," says a designer who

helped create the eerie living room mock-up at the Danceteria.

At the heart of the rampant cynicism is a sense of disillusionment with the whole of humankind. Growing pains have never been more agonizing than they are for today's young, who become aware, at progressively earlier ages, of a more horrifying world than has ever existed before. Early illusions about the promises of adult life are shattered as young people become aware of humanity's failure to extend maturity and responsibility to the international arena. Who will keep powerful rulers from misusing the latest technical wonders? Where is the real wisdom to match our technological ingenuity?

Anxieties about unrestrained technical innovation run deep in the eighties. Age-old skepticism about the ability of humans to wisely apply their knowledge and skills has become intensified in light of an increased awareness of the nuclear weapons situation and mounting expectations of an approaching dehumanized, "high-tech" society. More so than ever before, new technologies are being associated with exotic means of exploiting humanity and with new machineries of war.

Perhaps we are only beginning to see the psychological impact of growing up in a time that Albert Camus termed the "Age of Fear."

David Bennett, history professor at Syracuse University, mentioned that recently some students inviting him to speak at a symposium wrote, "Please give us something cheerful." "They only get negative messages," he said. "They're the first U.S. generation to have that."

Growing pessimism about the future is reaching into all aspects of society. University humanities programs have dwindled as throngs of students have opted for the "safe," predictable professions. The lyrics of popular songs increasingly are centering on issues of personal security. Anxiety about the future is even affecting the manner in which young people juggle responsibilities of the present with those in the future. Psychiatrists have reported that many students, fearing a terrible future or no future at all, have consciously decided to live more "in the present moment" and are hastily seeking immediate gratification.

Increased despair might be having severe effects on the mental health of young people. Recently published studies show that suicide rates among the young are soaring and that mental hospitals are being filled by huge numbers of young patients, reversing the long trend of decreasing numbers of mental patients. Such powerful feelings might easily dip down to shape more subtle aspects of society like fashion.

For some, the anxieties of the eighties are very much conscious. For example, Jared Hendrickson, a student at American University, recently tapped into his anxieties about technological development when he constructed, as part of a dorm room "gallery," a mobile reaching from ceiling to floor com-

Continued on page 22



DICK GREGORY

Ethic Humor

Religion, the electric chair, and nuclear buildup.

IS IT STRANGE THAT A former *Playboy* house comedian should now be fasting for months at a time in support of causes like world peace and aid for the poor? Probably not. After all, Dick Gregory grew up in the throes of the depression. His father deserted the family when he was a small boy, leaving them so destitute that "when you came into my house, you didn't have to knock the snow off your shoes. It wasn't going to melt anyway."

Gregory's ability to make satiric mincemeat out of the worst of situations is what makes him so special. He was the first black comedian to emphasize rather than shy away from America's racial tensions. As the years progressed, he became more and more aware of his potential role as a moral beacon. He is now a profoundly religious man, and rigorously applies these beliefs to his life. He refuses to perform any place where alcohol is served, and spends most of his time now meditating and fasting.

Though less in the public eye now, Gregory makes clear in this interview with *TAKING OFF* that he is as much the scathing social critic as ever.

What is the role of the performer in promoting social change?

I think we place too much credence in performers and athletes. Entertainers are not responsible for basic changes. They tend to get involved with what is safe. That's fine—I don't expect anybody to feel obligated to sing songs with a moral message.

What they can do is lend their names as a means of getting publicity and money for a cause. But there's a problem with that. Suppose an entertainer gets publicity, gets on TV, and ends up debating with a Pentagon scientist. There's no contest. What the entertainer should do in such a situation is ask to bring experts along with him onto the show, or refuse to do it otherwise.

Even if that entertainer is socially aware?

There's only a few entertainers who can really be said to have social consciousness—Marlon Brando, Jane Fonda, myself. I also include athletes like Bill Walton who will make a statement and stick by it, and singers like Stevie Wonder who really get out there and say what needs to be said.

What about comedy? Can it have that kind of impact?

Comedians can make some great comments, but I don't think that's ever changed anything. You never see comedians on the front line. There are those, like Lenny Bruce, Mark Twain, and Richard Pryor, who choose to get involved. But there is a whole different kind of comedy—which is great. Red Skelton is the greatest clown we've ever produced. It depends on where you want to go in life. If you choose to do political satire you take an extra burden onto yourself, and set up limits on the sort of humor people expect you to do.

Can this sort of comedy be effective today?

It all depends on what you're trying to do. Look at "Saturday Night Live"—they took death and made it funny. I don't see anything wrong with this kind of humor. When you're dealing with humor, if you get into something, you've got to touch it all—that's what made Mark Twain so great. Take an honest, ethical standpoint, and wherever it falls, it falls.

As far as ethics go, what are your feelings toward the religious community?

Religion is an institution that has nothing to do with God. Do you think God or Jesus would lead the

procession of the man or the woman going to the electric chair, like the priest does? If God tried to get into most churches today after midnight, he'd be arrested for breaking and entering. Also, the Lord simply would not tolerate the levels of nuclear buildup we have today.

But religious leaders seem to be divided on the issue.

That's what makes religion so weak—the fact that you can have two dispositions on the same issue.

How likely is a nuclear war?

I don't think it's going to happen at all. What really bothers me is fear and fear tactics. It works. You get everybody worried about nuclear war and nobody's worried about 41 people dying every minute from starvation.

The problem here is that the greatest fertilized garden is in your mind. If you plant a certain type of seed for thirty years you're going to have to harvest eventually. How long can you plant the idea of World War III in people's minds without harvesting? I think what the nuclear freeze people are trying to do is pull those weeds. They're showing there's no glamour in being a nuclear physicist at MIT anymore.

How can the country best approach the arms question?

The first thing we have to do is stop being afraid of it. For example, the Ku Klux Klan went bankrupt six weeks ago. It's because black folks aren't scared of them anymore. How come we know this? It's because every other Klan member worked next to a black person. When they found out that that person wasn't scared of them, they weren't going to give that organization any money. People will stop funding nuclear war when they lose their fear of nuclear weapons.

Where does the government fit in?

That's the way they're in control. They control people through fear.

Russia and America ain't nothing but partners in crime together.

Look, do you really think the two countries are enemies? Russia received a billion dollar wheat deal from us while poor people in this country went hungry. How can you tell me, with all of our intelligence equipment, that the Afghanistan invasion came as a surprise to us, or that our rescue operation in Iran was a surprise to the Soviets, when it was only 77 miles from their border? I tell you, both sides rely on fear to control and confuse the people.

But this same fear has stirred up a disarmament movement.

No, it's not a disarmament movement. All these people want is to get rid of nuclear bombs, which are obsolete anyway. But how can you tell a people after you've spent trillions of their dollars, "we're going to scrap all this"? That's a real problem.

All at once people are saying "ban nukes"—they aren't saying "ban war." They aren't saying anything about conventional weapons, about the new laser weapons. It's time we realized that separating the disarmament movement from the peace movement is an artificial distinction.

Don't you think this could cause some people to drop out of the movement?

It might. But you can't worry about warming the tip of the iceberg when your major plan is to break it all down. When you have to start apologizing and worrying about a movement being weak in the face of a bunch of hoodlums and thugs, you're in trouble.

It's rough. But if we had won a quick and easy victory in Viet Nam, we wouldn't have learned what we did. There would still be people walking around in crew cuts with little American flags on their lapels. Instead, people listened, looked—and they were educated.



LIONEL DELANEY

It's only when people are stirred out for a long time that you really see them say "enough." The civil rights movement grew out of the right to sit on a bus. The nuclear movement is the same way—you want to ban nuclear weapons tomorrow you're going to have to stop the idea of space war, atomic war, all war.

How have you expressed your concern about this issue?

I've been speaking out and being longer than most people have even been aware of the problem. All the unsophisticated people are saying "Hey, I didn't know about this nuclear stuff—you told me it was OK. You said the Manhattan Project was something from God. You said all those Nazi thugs were brought over after World War I were all right. You gave them the jobs."

People only began to care about nuclear bombs when it endangered their own lives. As long as it was only a threat to everybody else, nobody cared that much about it.

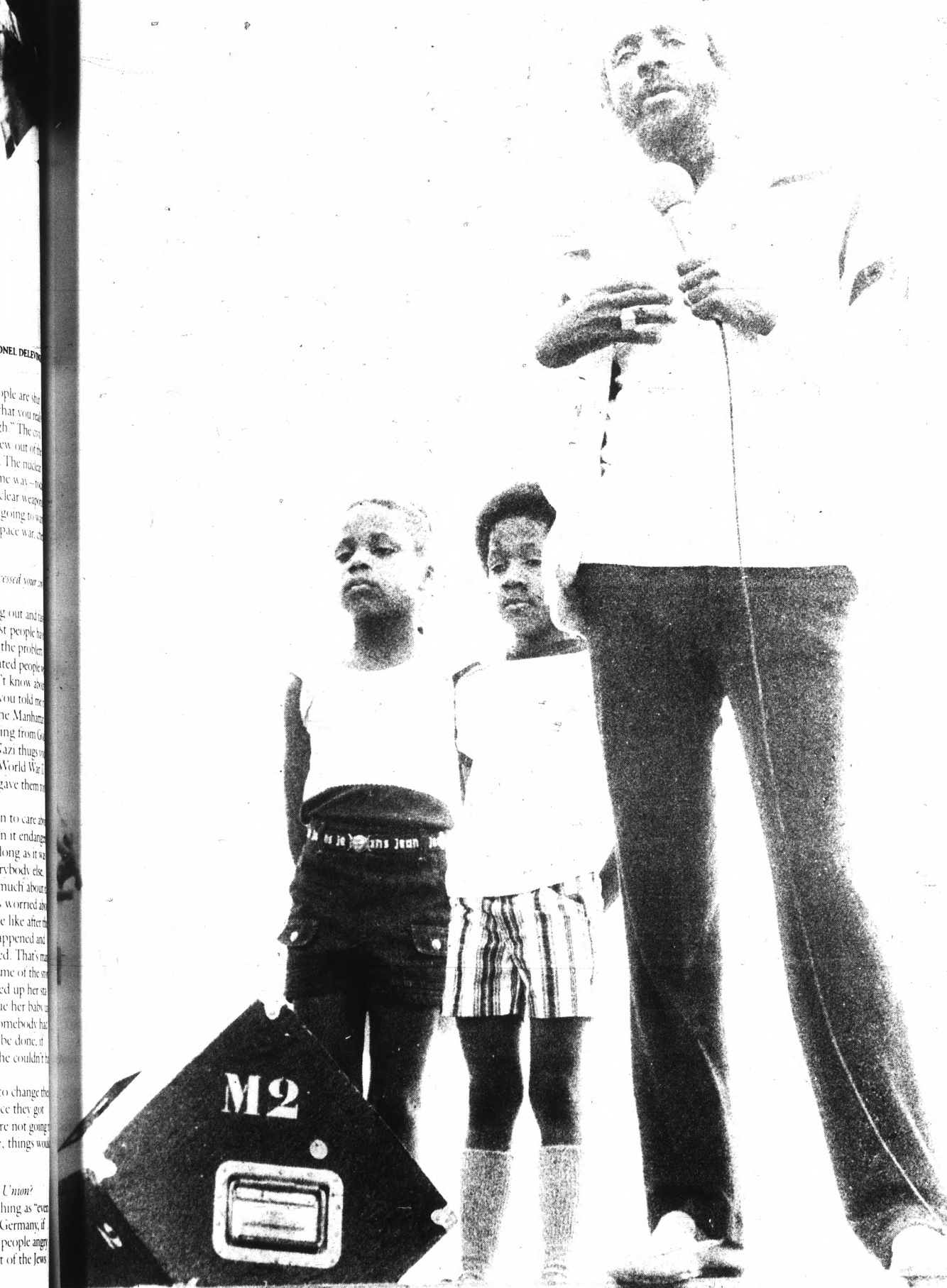
Now everybody's worried about what it's going to be like after the war. It ain't even happened and they got you worried. That's manipulation. It reminds me of the story of the lady who lifted up her station wagon to rescue her baby from underneath. Now if somebody had told her it couldn't be done, if they'd prejudged, she couldn't do it.

People have got to change their attitude. If all at once they got angry and said, we're not going to tolerate it any more, things would start changing.

Even in the Soviet Union?

There's no such thing as "even in." Even in fascist Germany, if you'd seen enough people angry about the treatment of the Jews there.

Blacks don't seem to be too involved. You can't expect to see blacks



involved until they make sure the rent is paid. The disarmament movement is a luxury movement. That's not to condemn it — it's just the way it is.

You can't expect to see blacks get too involved until they make sure the rent is paid. The disarmament movement is a luxury movement. That's not to condemn it — it's just the way it is.

What about disarmament activity on the campuses? It seems to be quite low relative to, say, involvement among professionals.

It's there. The very fact that it's there at all is important. If you have five people, that's more than there used to be. Back in the 60s, the hippies were worried about the war, not about nuclear bombs.

What do you think of students in the 80s? Are they as humanistic as in the past?

This generation is coming from a new age. I see them rejecting some of the ideas people took for granted in the past. For instance, they're refusing to take jobs with the defense department and the CIA. That's a really hopeful sign.

How do you feel about the way the disarmament movement has been covered by the press?

You can't carry out a public action and expect the press to ever support it. The press is a one-sided institution — they support whom-ever is in power at the time.

In 1980, for example, I fasted across the street from the American Embassy in Iran. I was the only Westerner to meet with Khomeini after his heart attack that year. Yet nobody — *Time*, *Newsweek*, *The New York Times*, nobody — was interested in covering it. Maybe if I'd have said "drink more beer" or told about how great America is they would have printed it.

You just cannot rely on the press to gauge the strength or validity of your movement.

From your experience, what is the most effective way to educate the public on issues such as disarmament, and get them motivated for change?

You've got to appeal to their greed. Show them how many buildings could be built with the money spent to build weapons, how their lives could be improved. That'll get them moving.

That doesn't sound too optimistic.

You asked me what the best way was, not the nicest. **L**

LIONEL DELVINGNE



Peace Punks

Kinky sex, world suicide, and sleeping snakes.

THE SAME BAY AREA that once spawned the Grateful Dead and Jefferson Airplane is now belly-rumbling with the dark, disturbing sounds of a new generation of bands. These groups are taking stands—hard, aggressive stands—against forces their sixties counterparts shied away from in a haze of counter-cultural psychedelia. At least three of these new wave outfits have found a particular focus. Their

music is blunt, blatant, and abrasive. Then again, so is the issue they are trying to address: the threat of nuclear annihilation.

You may belong to the World Suicide Club and not even know it. According to David Chadwick of Defuser, anyone who hasn't actively worked for nuclear disarmament is a member of this heinous organization, dedicated to championing the cause of "historic inevitability." Defuser's first single,

"World Suicide," presents the club's anthem:

*We're bigger than the armies and
we're bigger than failsafe;
Bigger than the sissies and we're
bigger than the saps;
Bigger than the nervous nellys,
bigger than the paleface;
Bigger than mothers, we're bigger
than that!
We want world suicide—all at once!*

Chadwick, a burly, chain-smoking Zen Buddhist, sits cross-legged on a wooden slab in the studio of his Agate beach cottage. He seems to look straight through you as he explains the concept behind the song. "Of course it's a myth, but it's a myth that controls the way we carry out our lives. We are all rushing headlong into a giant experience of tremendous pain. The music emphasizes these negative values because that's what is happening to the world."

Although Chadwick has written nearly 1,000 songs in his lifetime, "World Suicide" is the first to make it onto vinyl. In fact, he formed Defuser, a hodgepodge of professional musicians, with the sole intent of recording that song. "I got tired of setting up freeze events," he explains. "I felt like we were all talking to ourselves. I wanted to do something that could really affect people who haven't been involved in the issue."

In the song, Chadwick's warbly voice churns out over an ominous swirl of synthesized mayhem:



*We're bigger than those who just want
to survive
We promote the solution, and we
are winning
We're bigger than anything;
we're bigger than TV
We're bigger than the future
and we're going to sort of end it.*

It sounds a lot like a return to the fatalistic attitude of the Sex Pistols, but is it really? As he strokes his shaven head and sucks on another Camel, Chadwick tries to defend this kind of music. "It's dark humor, it's sarcastic, it's a different point of view. It's intended to stir up thought, not necessarily to tell you what to do. A lot of people say it's

going to do more harm than good. They just don't trust the average person to think."

San Francisco's infamous Dead Kennedys have never been known for their sentimental crooners. "Kinky Sex Makes the World Go Round" is no exception. From the same band that brought you "Holidays in Cambodia" and "California Über Alles" comes a strange little ditty in the form of a deadpan telephone address to Margaret Thatcher by the Defense Department:

*Greetings, this is the Secretary of
War at the State Department. We*

problem. The
ing done about
economic situa
unning more
and we need to
We know the
ingly high num
roaming arou
othing to do
something con
people—we've g
ere too; they're
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ot our college
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he says, "pe
e too young
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ing their ro
der activists
on to their ideals a
work with the pur
as strong that way
It sounds like th
want to stir up tro
of their band, thei
lyrics—what is thi
plot? Maybe not
ourselves patriotic
singer insists. "We
we were raised her
closest thing to ou
we've got. The Co
the Bill of Rights
it is just a constant
keep people from
edges."
In a field full of
disco rehash, it is
find a modern pop

problem. The companies want
ing done about this sluggish
economic situation. Profits have
inning more than a little thin
and we need to stimulate some
... We know that there's an
ngly high number of young
roaming around your country
othing to do... It's about time
something constructive with
people—we've got thousands of
ere too; they're crawling all
the companies think it's about
e all have a serious get-together
art another war... It's easy—
ot our college kids so interested
they don't even care if we start
facturing germ bombs again.
nuclear stockpile in their back-
nd they wouldn't even know
looked like.

course the song is in the
of taste. That's the point:
ard listeners with an overdose
ity, and maybe they will
gry enough to challenge it.
important to readopt this
le of confrontation," says
Biafra, the band's lead singer.
as you may recall, received
percent of the popular vote in
San Francisco mayoral
n. He thinks that "Americans
wealthy they aren't willing to
thing about what upsets
Our music tries to avoid this
eneration' ethic which basic-
ys 'leave me alone, I'm going
my own life, so f--- you.'"
Dead Kennedys take a differ-
approach. Biafra puts it bluntly.
music has a lot of rage. People
with their whole bodies
when they react. When people
aren't allowed to vent their rage,
they turn into a Richard Nixon or a
Son of Sam."

Biafra sees little hope for the
"Peace a Chance" crowd. "An
nuclear event here is more like
... You get Jackson Brown
g out playing this nice, seda-
music, and the people in the
ce telling each other: 'Isn't it
e that there are nuclear bombs
world. Gee, yes it is.' And
they leave."

at really pisses him off is the
than-thou attitude American
s take toward punks. "Over
he says, 'people are saying,
e too young. They don't
what they're doing.' They're
ing their roots. In Europe,
er activists who have held
to their ideals are willing to
work with the punks. They're twice
as strong that way."

It sounds like these guys just
want to stir up trouble. The name
of their band, their attitude, their
lyrics—what is this, a communist
plot? Maybe not. "We consider
ourselves patriotic Americans," the
singer insists. "We were born here,
we were raised here, and it's the
closest thing to our own country
we've got. The Constitution and
the Bill of Rights were good ideas—
it is just a constant battle to
keep people from trimming off the
edges."

In a field full of computerized
disco rehash, it is a nice surprise to
find a modern pop band with seri-

ous social sensibilities. Translator's
Robert Darlington explains why
his group is trying to break out of
the "dance, dance, dance" syn-
drome. "People are tired of having
to respond to things in an inhuman
manner to keep their human side
from suffering," he says. "We look
at the reality of a situation and try
to put it into terms that people can
relate to as human beings."

Translator's first album, *Heart-
beats and Triggers*, is a study in
what band co-leader Steve Barton
calls "a new kind of human politics."
"Sleeping Snakes," for example,
confronts the listener with vivid,
cascading images of a world gone
astray in the nuclear age:

*On European soil
Footsteps of centuries
Swept in a whirlwind haze
By the hands of insanity;
Stop this missile building
Stop this missile building
Stop this missile building—
Bombs away!*

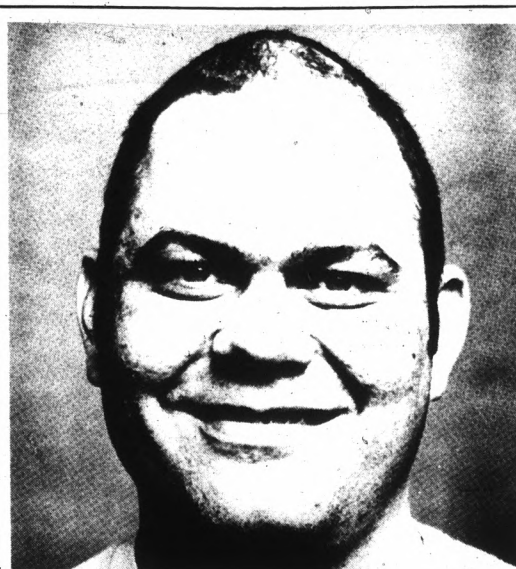
The song's sophisticated lyricism
and the double entendre contained
in the last line are no mere flukes.
Members of the band have degrees
in English literature, social thought,
and religious studies. They began
playing rock and roll together in
1979, they say, not to get rich, but
to express their concern for the fate
of mankind.

For one thing, they fear that the
nuclear umbrella has become a
stifling, repressive chokehold on
personal growth. "People in my
generation were brought up on
drop drills and the idea that it can
happen any day," Barton says. "To
me that's a real crime. It takes away
all your motivation and reason for
bothering to do anything." The
band found this message so import-
ant that it commissioned a video of
the song last year. Producer Nigel
Paul interspersed computer-
generated images of the band with
recently declassified footage of
nuclear weapon launches and street-
level shots of a placid Soviet city to
create a stirring portrait of out-of-
control development and impend-
ing disaster.

Unfortunately, you may never
get to see the "Sleeping Snakes"
video. MTV has refused to broad-
cast it, probably because its contro-
versial theme runs against their
safe, though often overtly sexual,
programming. Other cable net-
works have also boycotted it. While
this angers the members of the
band, they remain optimistic about
the future of socially conscious
music. "As you grow, your eyes get
opened," Barton explains. "When
the bands who make it to number
one begin to come out and take a
stand, you might see some change
in what gets played. After all, rock
and roll can be a really powerful
rallying force."

Are these bands really the van-
guard of a new rallying force, or
are they just aberrations in an in-
creasingly homogenized music
industry? In the long run, the
answer can only come from one
source: you, the record buyer. L

(by Chris Walters. Thanks, Eugene)



Opposite page: Jello Biafra as snarl-
ing savage and as candidate for mayor.
Above: Hamelin Piper (left) and
mortal enemy David Chadwick.
Below: The human faces of
Translator.



DEBORAH FEINOLD

BY MICHAEL SHUMAN

SO YOU WANNA GO TO LAW SCHOOL?

FOUR YEARS AGO, I BEGAN ATTENDING Stanford Law School to become a "public interest" lawyer. Despite tireless efforts on the part of my professors to humanize the competitive grind and to liven up the otherwise dry material, I decided midway through my second year that law was so uninspiring that I would probably prefer selling hotdogs on Montgomery Street to sitting in a legal sweathouse making fifty "K" a year. Nevertheless, I also decided to finish law school and take the bar exam so that I would have "the credential." While activities like writing for *TAKING OFF* now occupy most of my time, I sometimes contemplate returning to law. Today, however, I am satisfied that the most challenging, meaningful, and satisfying work lies outside the profession. In the hope of helping you sort out whether a career in law is right for you, with more information than I ever had, I have written below a catalogue of some of my experiences before, during, and after law school.

Today's lawyers are like the knights of King Arthur's Round Table—the holders of enormous prestige, income, and political power. Consequently, thousands of America's best and brightest students flock to law schools each year to gain entrance to the royal chambers. Perhaps you, too, have thought of joining this privileged caste. If you harbor such ambitions, you should be well aware that you must pass through four tortuous rituals—admissions, the first year, the bar exam, and the career—each of which is a minefield filled with unexpected risks and sacrifices.

Act I: THE CHASE

If you are a serious pre-law, you will have to make a leap of faith—a leap that will enable you to justify blowing off most of those wild parties and pulling all those all-nighters. For me, the decision was simplified by parents' adherence to the great Jewish myth that there are only two kinds of professionals—doctors and lawyers. My parents offered post-graduate financial assistance only if I attended either law school or med school, and since my only science background was a kind of "elementary particles for poets" course, that left law. Perhaps at some unconscious level, a voice inside of me also insisted that, unless I had a better plan, becoming a "real professional" like a lawyer was the best way to ensure a happy, fulfilling life.

For myself and other friends, law school

probably was a handy way of avoiding real decisions. Unlike any other graduate program, law school requires no prerequisites, except graduation. If you have stellar grades, a good bowl of Wheaties before your LSATs, and two professors who swear you walk on water, then you're in almost everywhere. Unlike medical school, law schools conduct no interviews where students might otherwise have to explain—with a straight face—that they were only in law for the income. And unlike business school, there is little weight put on professional experience in "the real world."

Law school admissions is the most number-oriented game around. For students wandering aimlessly from major to major, the sudden discovery that their "statistics" make them shoo-ins at the top ten law schools can be the most exhilarating event in their undergraduate career. This was certainly true for my friend Mike, who used to finish his computer science assignments during the first two weeks of every quarter and spend the remaining eight weeks at the blackjack tables in Reno to pay his tuition. Frustrated with the prospect of becoming a computer scientist, Mike decided that the best thing to do with his 4.27 grade-point average was to try Harvard Law School. After his first year there, however, and after several near-breakdowns, Mike found his niche by becoming a Fuller Brush salesman, where he has worked his way steadily up the ladder

ever since. Mike's experience demonstrated that, for even those who like to gamble, law school may never pay off.

Act II: THE FIRST YEAR

Before I entered Stanford Law School, my childhood friend Bob, who was at Harvard Law School, warned me that I should "prepare to go to war for three years." I thought he was exaggerating until during my Stanford orientation a professor warned, somewhat tongue-in-cheek, "There may be times during your law school stay when you will be considering either murder or suicide. If it ever comes down to that, we would prefer your not choosing murder."

Most law classes operate by what's called "the case method," which Harvard Dean Langdell perfected many decades earlier, supposedly while streaming in his bathtub. By seeing how law develops through landmark cases, students are supposed to appreciate better the bases for the law and to think more critically. The method has much to commend it, but its use in every class results in an incredible amount of busy-work.

"Casebooks" show what happens when professors lose the verbal centers of their brains responsible for editing. From the author's perspective, the casebook is the easiest way to publish instead of perish. Take a pile of writings, put them in some kind of rudimentary order, edit out a few footnotes, write some bridgework paragraphs, and *voilà*—instant textbook. From the students' perspective, however, the bulk of time is spent neither learning nor spinning original legal theories, but rather engaging in editing the author might have done in the first place.

Because of the case method, a typical day requires about a hundred pages of reading. The load does not seem terribly onerous, except you soon learn that judges write with a style that, if put in pill form, could easily put Somnifex out of business. Reading through legal prose is like hacking through thorny underbrush to find a four-leaf clover; wading through a single page of reading to find all the important legal principles can easily take half an hour. But the clock is running, and there is little time for thinking too hard about any one issue.

At the end of each case, "notes" follow, where the author mentions other cases that raise related legal principles. Invariably, however, such notes give you the facts and omit the court decision on the case. Instead, the author leaves you only a citation. Oh what fun, another day in the library looking up the fifty answers that a well-written book could have described in several pages!

Each day, including weekends and holidays, a diligent first-year law student might spend three hours in class and ten hours reading. With a little luck, this student might then have just enough energy left to begin the writing assignment due tomorrow—usually a five-page typed assignment that requires every sentence to be followed by a string of citations that have taken several hours to unravel from the dustiest catacombs of the law library. When other things come up—your Aunt Faye's wedding, a visit from your old best friend, or a family gathering at Thanksgiving—you are suddenly put in the awkward position of having to decide whether to disappoint your loved ones or begin that dreadful, irreversible process of falling behind.

Falling behind is an unacceptable option for first-year students because you never know when you will be called upon in class. As Mr. M., one of my first-year professors demonstrated, being prepared is serious business. One day he called on Bev, a somewhat shy woman from Mississippi. It was immediately obvious that she was unprepared, but Mr. M. nevertheless continued to terrorize her with questions for almost half an hour, until she was nearly driven to tears.

You might wonder how, under these circumstances, anyone really can do all of this work and still enjoy a normal life. Like all organisms in a hostile environment, law students begin to adapt or drop out. Some adapt by ripping out their social connections altogether; several of my classmates were divorced by graduation. I also found it telling that the most successful students in my class were either those who were married (and whose spouses were part-time unpaid associates preparing their dinners and typing their papers) or those who were monastic celibates. The remaining few who lived like a most of us know it simply began skipping classes and reading.

Students put up with this abuse because they want jobs, and to get a good job, they need good grades. Anxiety in my class ran particularly high about grades when we were told that half of us would soon have to cope with the alien concept of being in the bottom half of our class. Grades in law school are typically based on one three- or four-hour exam at the end of fifteen weeks. There are no quizzes or mid-terms, and no credit for class participation. Since even with the assistance of a super-computer a finals-taker could not possibly cover all important points in more than a superficial form, you quickly learn that the entire semester spent learning

Continued on page 22

On Seeing a Former Lover

YOU LOOK GREAT,
LET'S GET TOGETHER
LATER.)



Before Law School

OH HI - NO I'M
TOO BUSY FOR
COFFEE



Mid Law School

I'LL DROP BY JUST AS
SOON AS YOU SIGN THIS
LITTLE PAPER THAT SAYS
WE'RE JUST FRIENDS,
MY INCOME IS MINE,
YOU HAVE NO CLAIM TO



After Law School



At Work



At Leisure

My friend Bob, for example, went on to work for a highly prestigious Wall Street firm. Despite an income of nearly \$50,000, his hectic schedule leaves him little time to enjoy it. Indeed, on an hourly basis, he might have earned more as a plumber or a mechanic.

Illustration by Mari Stein, from *29 Reasons Not to Go to Law School*, by Ralph Warner and Toni Ihara. Available for \$5.50 from Nolo Press, 950 Parker Street, Berkeley, California 94710.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

BY HARLAN ELLISON

Don't say it didn't happen. Of course, it happened! Don't you ever learn? I was *there* when it happened. It was a thing of quiet terror, and in its own way, beautiful. How can you ignore the fact that it *happened*!

The United Nations building stands on the edge of the East River. It is an incredibly thin, wondrous structure all glass and fine stonework. Beside it is a smaller structure, the General Assembly building. If you were to look down from a window in one of the offices of a building on, say, East 45th Street, the top of the General Assembly building might look to you like a fat man with goggles in a bathtub. The dome and stacks do it very nicely.

But the Secretariat Building, that nearly unbroken face of windows that reflects back the Manhattan skyline on clear days, is nothing humorous.

In it, the work of the world is done. In it, the plans and dreams and frustrations of billions of men and women are studied and catalogued and interoffice memored. I work in that building.

For the record—and there will be a record, I'm certain—my name is Wallace Edmonson. I am an interpreter. I speak three languages in addition to English: Italian, French and German, all three flawlessly, idiomatically. My job with the UN has been a simple one, nothing romantic, nothing full of intrigue and disaster. I have never been outside the United States, and so my curiosity about the rest of the world has gone untended, save for information culled from periodicals and the people around me.

Unfortunately, I was present at the greatest disaster that ever befell the human race. I'll tell you about it; there is truth in what I say; and perhaps truth will help.

God knows—nothing else will now.

The General Assembly that day—it was a Tuesday, the 6th of June, 1995—was a madhouse. The agenda was up to its title page in trouble. We had ten different, imperative conflicts on our hands, and any one of them could have been the one to start the big war. The *big* war that would make World War II seem like a street fight.

We had been drunkenly teetering on the razor-edge for years. June 25th, 1950 had been the starting date, as well as anyone could remember. That was the day the Republic of Korea was overrun by 60,000 North Korean troops spearheaded by 100 Russian-built tanks. It lasted till 1953 and no one really won. We didn't know it till 1954, but the first hydrogen device explosion had taken place at the AEC Eniwetok proving grounds. In August of 1953 the USSR detonated theirs. Dien Bien Phu and its French garrison fell to Ho Chi Minh's army in May of 1954. And it all began to accelerate. 1956: the Polish revolution in Poznan; Egypt seized the Suez Canal; the Hungarian uprising; Israel invaded the Sinai Peninsula. Not even the establishment of our UN international police force in November to supervise the Middle East truce could slow the rush toward war.

1957: racial violence in Arkansas; 1958: Arab nationalist rebels seized the Iraqi government and killed Faisal; 1959: the civil war in Cuba came to a bloody end and Castro assumed power; 1960: the U-2 reconnaissance plane piloted by Francis Gary Powers was shot down in the USSR; 1961: the terrible Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba by American CIA-subsidized rebels ended in slaughter; East Germany built the Wall across Berlin; Dag Hammarskjöld, our beloved Secretary-General, our best hope for peace, was assassinated in a rigged air crash; nuclear blasts of 25 and over 50 megatons were set off by the USSR; 1962: the Cuban missile crisis, and war was narrowly averted; by the end of 1963: 15,000 US troops in Viet Nam and the war was on; John Kennedy was assassinated; 1964: civil rights workers murdered in Mississippi; the Communist Chinese exploded their first atomic bomb; 1965: civil rights violence in American cities



It was more than panic that ruled the UN that day: it was a sense of impending terror and death that would overrun the world like Genghis Khan.

culminating in Watts riots in Los Angeles; minority white regime took power in Rhodesia; Dominican Republic revolution; 1966: Charles Whitman sniping from a Texas tower killed 14; Nkruma overthrown in Ghana as the African continent began to seethe; 1967: brush wars in sixteen separate locations; my wife and daughter were killed in an auto accident; the 6-day Israeli-Arab war; Johnson and Kosygin met to try to avert further saber-rattling; 1968:

Pueblo seized; further white-black violence in America; Martin Luther King assassinated; French students rioted and civil violence reigned for a month; Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact nations invaded and crushed Czechoslovakia.

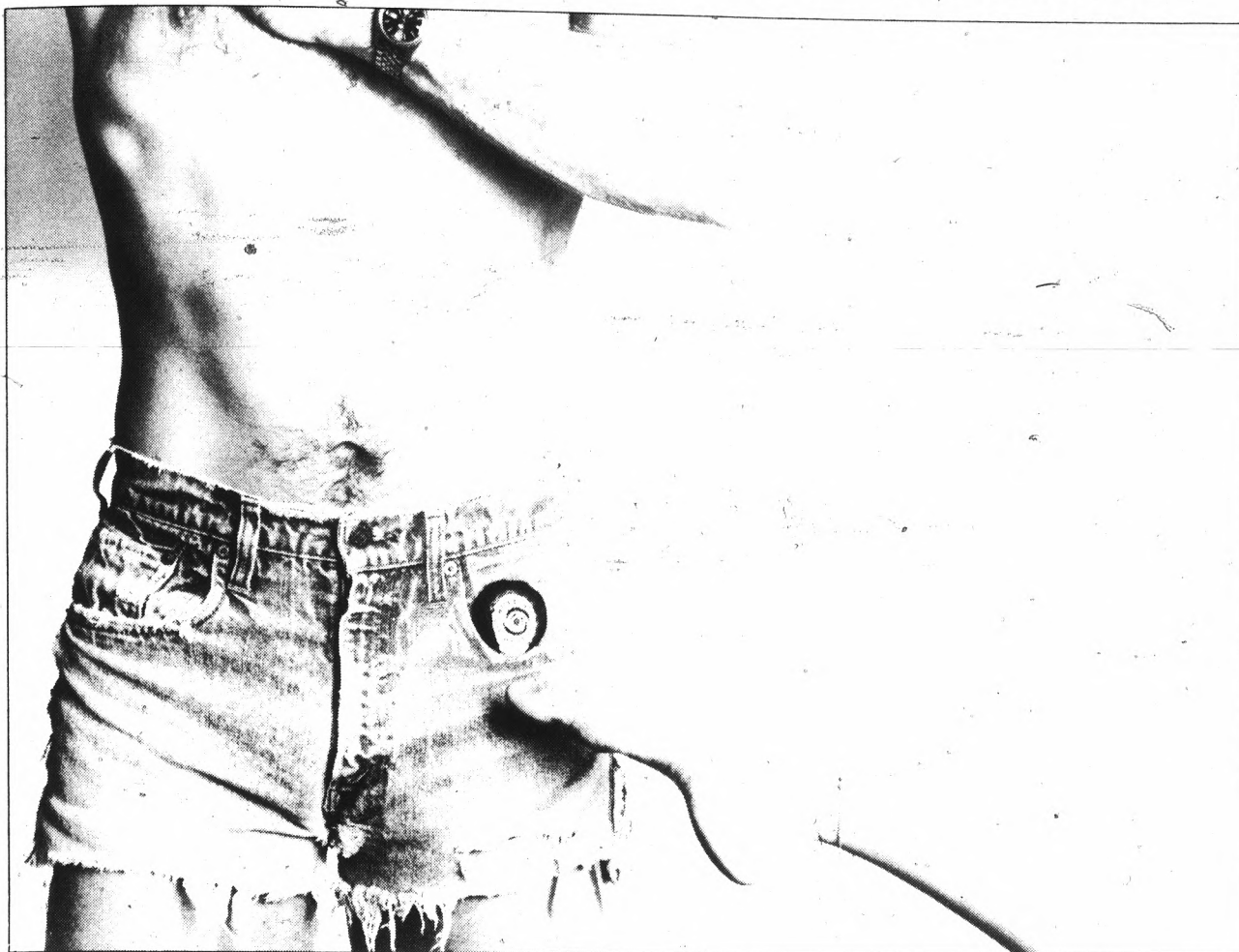
Between 1969 and 1975, a mere six years, the noose was drawn tighter and tighter: two million lives were lost in the Nigerian civil war as millions more starved to death in Biafra; the Manson murders set the tone of the times; civil war in East and West Pakistan; Brazil systematically proceeded with the slaughter of their native Indians; India invaded Pakistan; the religious war began in Northern Ireland; Watergate set the tone of the times; Black September terrorists machine-gunned Olympic athletes in Munich; upheavals and political murders in Afghanistan, Greece, the People's Republic of China and nine emerging African nations; the fourth and biggest Arab-Israeli war in 25 years; violence escalated in Japan, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, the Spanish premier was assassinated in Madrid, Israel and Egypt poised on both sides of the Canal, Iran and Iraq clashed, rebellion in Portugal, slaughter in Turkey, Argentina, Northern Ireland, Ethiopia, Cyprus...

And on and on. Tuesday, June 6th, 1995.

It all broke loose at once. The People's Republic of China invaded Japan. The United States sent atomic subs to within miles of the Russian seaport of Murmansk and shelled coast defenses. The Israelis moved back into positions they had recently vacated in the Sinai and did not stop. Six nations

continued on page 11

A POCKETFUL OF FUN...



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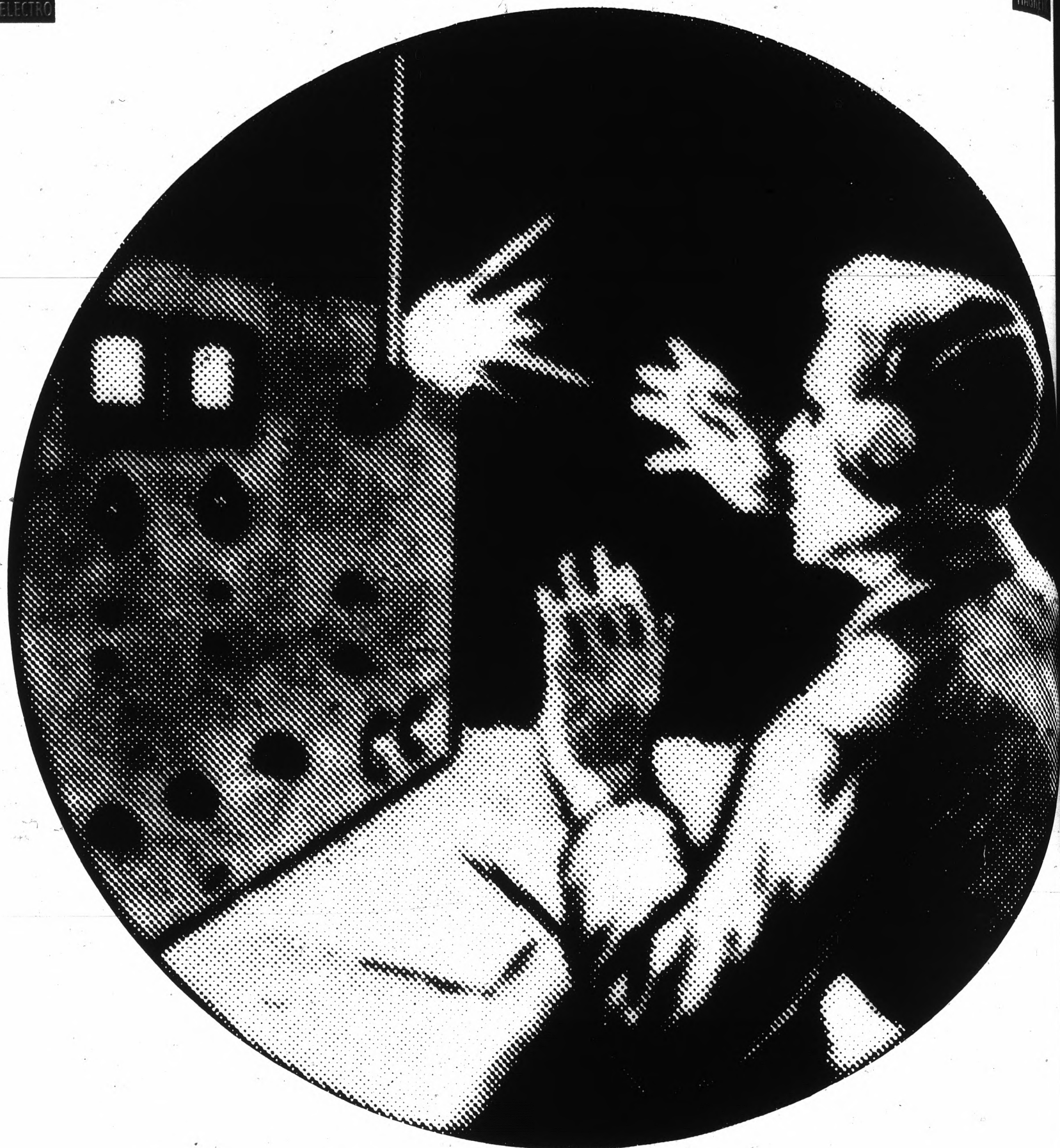


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ЭЛЕКТРОМАГНИТНЫЙ ИМПУЛЬС

TAKING OFF, October 1983



This undated Soviet poster, allegedly off a factory wall, discusses the effects of EMP from a low-level burst.

BY CHRIS WA
IN LESS THA
thing goes hay
TV set goes on
starts buzzing
out what the h
dead.

All of this an
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of a single nucl
Nebraska. Mos
blast is release
a tiny amount
leased as an ele
This electronic
unprotected so
mile radius.

Most moder
EMP. Any larg
force, a pipe, a
an antenna, can
through all con
The potenti
eters, power
ould all be k
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ree Mile Isl
ntry.

It's a politica
the presiden
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BY CHRIS WALTERS

IN LESS THAN A SECOND, EVERYTHING goes haywire. The lights go out. The TV set goes on the fritz. The smoke detector starts buzzing. You pick up the phone to find out what the heck is going on, but the line is dead.

All of this and more might happen throughout the nation after the detonation of a single nuclear warhead 200 miles above Nebraska. Most of the energy of a nuclear blast is released as blast, heat, and light. But a tiny amount—one one-millionth—is released as an electromagnetic pulse, or EMP. This electronic jolt is enough to short out all unprotected solid state circuitry in a 2,000-mile radius.

Most modern equipment is vulnerable to EMP. Any large metal object—a long wire, a fence, a pipe, a power line—can act as an antenna, carrying the destructive pulse through all connected electronic components. The potential for chaos is obvious. Computers, power lines, and telecommunications would all be knocked out. Military command and control systems, which keep tabs on our nuclear defenses, would be seriously endangered. EMP might even disable the safety systems of nuclear power plants, initiating Three Mile Island incidents all across the country.

It's a political hot potato. Hawks encourage the president to spend billions on measures to protect against the pulse. Many others contend that EMP leaves the concept of limited nuclear war in shambles. They fear that an EMP blast would destroy channels of rational decision making, tempting both sides to fire off their entire arsenals at once in fear of losing all contact with missile bases or on—the "use 'em or lose 'em" dilemma. EMP itself is nothing new. It was first observed over 20 years ago, when high-altitude nuclear tests over Johnston Island in the Pacific shorted out 300 streetlights and set off hundreds of burglar alarms in Honolulu, Hawaii, 800 miles away. It is basically an electromagnetic shock wave, millions of times more intense than radio waves, yet less than one one-hundredth the duration of a bolt of lightning. In high altitude detonations of 19 miles and up, the EMP field spreads out horizontally, blanketing the earth in line-of-sight fashion. An explosion over the Midwest at an altitude of 200 miles could send a jolt through the entire continental United States.

You yourself stand little chance of electrocution, unless you happen to be touching an antenna at the time of the blast. Ironically, advanced electronic components—computer chips, semiconductor diodes, and other wonders of modern technology—are most susceptible to the shock, and may suffer permanent damage.

Old-fashioned vacuum tubes, on the other hand, are around ten thousand times more resistant. This fact has strategic significance. When a Soviet defector flew an MiG-25 Foxbat into Japan in 1976, security analysts were puzzled. The Foxbat, then considered to be the state of the art in warplanes, was equipped with outdated vacuum tubes. Were these installed intentionally to protect against EMP, or were they just the product of lagging Soviet technology?

"I wish someone could tell us which, because we'd sure like to know," says Lt. Col. Dale Keller, spokesperson for the Defense

Nuclear Agency (DNA). The DNA is the Pentagon's principal arm for research on the effects of nuclear weapons. It would like to find out a lot more about EMP, but simply won't be able to, due to a 1963 treaty banning all atmospheric testing.

Instead, the DNA must rely on simulations. The agency is the first to admit, however, that its tests can't mirror reality. As Keller explains: "EMP has certain characteristics that cannot be replicated, no matter how hard you try." In fact, if some French physicists are correct, EMP can conceivably put out a wave of about 100,000 volts per meter, 60,000 more than the DNA has ever been able to generate.

Despite the lack of reliable test results, for the last 17 years the Defense Department has been pumping billions of dollars into EMP "hardening," encasing vulnerable equipment and communication lines in pulse-proof metal boxes. The Reagan administration is more than willing to front the money. Yet several problems remain.

One is a question of balance. How far can EMP hardening go before it begins to interfere with the proper functioning of the item being hardened? Keller gives the example of a warplane. "Shooting for 100% protection may add so much weight to the plane or so reduce its aerodynamics that it becomes undesirable to fully safeguard."

Also, while individual components of a larger system can be hardened, no one can be sure just how well the system itself will perform. The slightest gap in a protective shield allows EMP energy to pour in—and gaps

invariably exist, to allow penetration of cables, wires, and pipes.

Military communication networks have been especially difficult to harden. The Defense Department uses the Bell system to maintain contact with missile bases, and many of the links in this system are EMP-vulnerable. In response, the Pentagon has explored alternate channels to launch a retaliatory strike. One idea has been to give officials on specially shielded airplanes the autonomous power to operate missile launching silos directly from the air. The president had four Boeing 747s and the Strategic Air Command an additional two dozen 707s potentially suitable for this purpose. Yet tests have shown that thousands of vital circuits on the planes would fail in the event of an EMP shock from half a continent away. Hardening of these planes is underway—but only against DNA-strength simulations.

The Pentagon's other response to Bell's drawbacks has been to incorporate EMP-resistant glass fibers into communication and control systems. The B-1 and Stealth bombers will both use them, and the Bell system is installing fiber optic lines from Boston to Washington, D.C. Still, fibers themselves are not enough. Telephone calls via these lines must pass through the same vulnerable switching centers and amplifiers as they did in the old system—links which Ma Bell simply cannot afford to harden. Nevertheless, the Pentagon feels that, if they haven't made their command systems invulnerable, then at least they've shielded them to the point

Continued on page 21

SPACE WAR

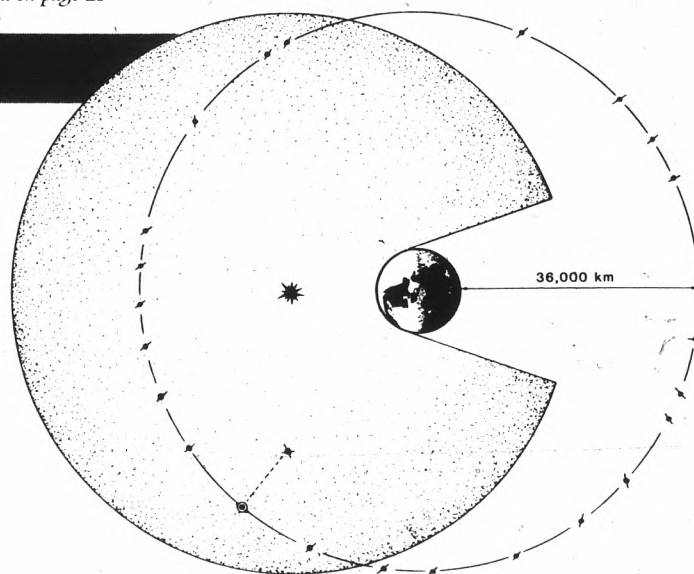
EMP IS NOT MERELY AN EARTH-bound phenomenon. In the face of the administration's new proposal to blast our defense system into space, a special type of nuclear pulse takes on significance which is, well, cosmic.

The effect is called SGEMP—systems generated EMP. When a nuclear charge detonates in space, it sends out intense waves of gamma rays and X-rays. The earth is buffered from these charges by the atmosphere. In the void of space, however, they travel freely for tens of thousands of miles. When they contact a satellite, they create a charge imbalance, inducing current and voltage surges inside. As a result, the satellite's vulnerable innards are incapacitated.

No one knows how to protect space vehicles against a strong pulse. Hardening the outer casing won't work, because the pulse, unlike one occurring on earth, is created within the vulnerable component. Rather than recognizing this potential for disaster and taking steps to avert it, the Pentagon has decided to save the problem for last, emphasizing instead the accelerated development of space-warfare machinery.

On March 23, the president called for a shift in defense research spending toward new high-technology anti-missile devices. Two systems mentioned in particular were laser and particle beam satellites. What wasn't mentioned is that these systems would be particularly vulnerable to SGEMP. A large anti-missile satellite would require bulky fuel

SCIENCE MAGAZINE



Shown is a space war scenario in which a 3-megaton nuclear bomb is detonated some 14,000 kilometers above the earth.

tanks to stabilize the orbit of the satellite periodically, tanks which could generate strong SGEMP shocks. What's more, these devices would communicate with the ground via relay satellites which are themselves vulnerable to the disabling pulse.

The effects of SGEMP bring into serious question the credibility of the administration's new plan. "It's fine to play all these games on paper," says one West Coast consultant, "but what happens when push comes to shove and we have to fight in space under realistic conditions?" Only Darth Vader knows for sure. □



The FREUD- EINSTEIN LETTERS

Is war central to the character
of mankind?

Illustrations by Jim Yanagisawa

ALBERT EINSTEIN AND SIGMUND Freud, two of the great minds of the early twentieth century, were also pacifists and strong advocates of international law. Both men admired one another, but usually restricted their correspondence to brief messages on birthdays or other special occasions. There was, however, one exception, as Otto Nathan and Heinz Norden describe: "Einstein's growing apprehension of a Nazi victory in Germany and the resulting increase in the danger of war led him to look everywhere for co-operation and assistance in his fight for sanity. This seems to be the reason why, in 1932, he addressed himself twice to another intellectual giant, Sigmund Freud. . . . Einstein approached Freud in his attempt to assemble a group of intellectual leaders and, subsequently, suggested that Freud engage with him in a public discussion of how mankind could be delivered from war."

The letters that follow, while published by the United Nations, actually received very little public attention. Yet they offer remarkable insights that are as relevant now as they were in 1932. Keep in mind that both letters were written thirteen years before the first atomic bomb exploded.

As they appear below, the letters are condensed versions of the originals. To make them more readable, we have marked where sentences were edited but not where entire paragraphs were removed. The unedited originals can be found in the **Standard Edition of the Complete Psychological Works of Sigmund Freud** and in Nathan and Norden's **Einstein on Peace**.

Dear Professor Freud,

Is there any way of delivering mankind from the menace of war? It is common knowledge that, with the advance of modern science, this issue has come to mean a matter of life and death for civilization as we know it; nevertheless, for all the zeal displayed, every attempt at its solution has ended in a lamentable breakdown.

As one immune from nationalist bias, I personally see a simple way of dealing with the superficial (i.e. administrative) aspect of the problem: the setting up, by international consent, of a legislative and judicial body to settle every conflict arising between nations. Each nation would undertake to abide by the orders issued by this legislative body, to invoke its decision in every dispute, to accept its judgments unreservedly and to carry out every measure the tribunal deems necessary for the execution of its decrees. . . . But at present we are far from possessing any supranational organization competent to render verdicts of incontestable authority and enforce absolute submission to the execution of its verdicts. Thus I am led to my first axiom: the quest of

international security involves the unconditional surrender by every nation, in a certain measure, of its liberty of action, its sovereignty that is to say, and it is clear beyond all doubt that no other road can lead to such security.

The ill-success, despite their obvious sincerity, of all the efforts made during the last decade to reach this goal leaves us no room to doubt that strong psychological factors are at work, which paralyse these efforts. . . . The craving for power which characterizes the governing class in every nation is hostile to any limitation of the national sovereignty. This political power-hunger is wont to batten on the activities of another group, whose aspirations are on purely mercenary, economic lines. I have specially in mind that small but determined group, active in every nation, composed of individuals who, indifferent to social considerations and restraints, regard warfare, the manufacture and sale of arms, simply as an occasion to advance their personal interests and enlarge their personal authority.

How is it possible for this small clique to fend the will of the majority, who stand to lose and suffer by a state of war, to the service of their ambitions? . . . An obvious answer to this question would seem to be that the minority, the ruling class at present, has the schools and press, usually the Church as well, under its thumb. This enables it to organize and sway the emotions of the masses, and make its tool of them.

Yet even this answer does not provide a complete solution. . . . How is it these devices succeed so well in rousing men to such wild enthusiasm, even to sacrifice their lives? Only one answer is possible. Because man has within him a lust for hatred and destruction. In normal times this passion exists in

a latent state. It is a compulsion to the power.

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Dear Professor Einstein,

a latent state, it emerges only in unusual circumstances; but it is a comparatively easy task to call it into play and raise it to the power of a collective psychosis.

And so we come to our last question. Is it possible to control man's mental evolution so as to make him proof against the psychoses of hate and destructiveness? Here I am thinking by no means of the so-called uncultured masses. Experience proves that it is rather the so-called "Intelligentzia" that is most apt to yield to these disastrous collective suggestions, since the intellectual has no direct contact with life in the raw, but encounters it in its easiest synthetic form—upon the printed page.

To conclude: I have so far been speaking only of wars between nations; what are known as international conflicts. But I am well aware that the aggressive instinct operates under other forms and in other circumstances. (I am thinking of civil wars, for instance, due in earlier days to religious zeal, but nowadays to social factors; or, again, the persecution of racial minorities.) But my insistence on what is the most typical, most cruel and extravagant form of conflict between man and man was deliberate, for here we have the best occasion of discovering ways and means to render all armed conflicts impossible.

I know that in your writings we may find answers, explicit or implied, to all the issues of this urgent and absorbing problem. But it would be of the greatest service to us all were you to present the problem of world peace in the light of your most recent discoveries, for such a presentation well might blaze the trail for new and fruitful modes of action.

You have taken me by surprise... by posing the question of what can be done to protect mankind from the curse of war. I was scared at first by the thought of my—I had almost written "our"—incapacity for dealing with what seemed to be a practical problem, a concern for statesmen. But then I realized that you had raised the question not as a natural scientist and physicist but as a philanthropist.

You begin with the relation between Right and Might. ... But may I replace the word "might" by the balder and harsher word "violence"? Today right and violence appear to us as antitheses. It can be easily shown, however, that the one has developed out of the other.

The original state of things [was] domination by whoever had the greater might—domination by brute violence or by violence supported by intellect. As we know, this regime was altered in the course of evolution. There was a path that led from violence to right or law. ... [T]he path which led by way of the fact that the superior strength of a single indi-

vidual could be rivaled by the union of several weak ones. ... Violence could be broken by union, and the power of those who were united now represented law in contrast to the violence of the single individual. Thus we see that right is the might of a community. It is still a violence, ready to be directed against any individual who resists it. ... The only real difference lies in the fact that what prevails is no longer the violence of an individual but that of a community. But in order that the transition from violence to this new right or justice may be effected, one psychological condition must be fulfilled. The union of the majority must be a stable and lasting one. ... The community must be maintained permanently, must be organized, must draw up regulations to anticipate the risk of rebellion and must institute authorities to see that those regulations—the laws—are respected and to superintend the execution of legal acts of violence. The recognition of a community of interests such as these leads to the growth of emotional ties between the members of a united group of people—communal feelings which are the true source of its strength.

Thus we see that the violent solution of conflicts of interest is not avoided even inside a community. But the everyday necessities and common concerns that are inevitable where people live together in one place tend to bring such struggles to a swift conclusion and under such conditions there is an increasing probability that a peaceful solution will be found. Yet a glance at the history of the human race reveals an endless series of conflicts between one community

continued

The Woman Who Knew Them Both



Yale University Press/Trude Fleischmann

Muriel Gardiner in 1934

Literary critic Irving Howe has called Dr. Muriel Gardiner one of the world's true modern heroines. Studying to be an analyst in Vienna Medical School, Gardiner was drawn into resistance movements when Nazism began spreading to Austria in the 1930s. By hiding refugees, delivering false passports, and arranging for children to be adopted, she saved the lives of dozens—perhaps even hundreds—of people. Her work received the Austrian government's Cross of Honor in 1980 and, many suspect, became the basis for Lillian Hellman's book *Julia*. Since then, Gardiner has described her experiences in the critically acclaimed book *Code Name Mary* (Yale Press, 1983). In her long life as a freedom fighter, psychoanalyst, author, and philanthropist, Gardiner has come to know many prominent public figures; two of them were Sigmund Freud and Albert Einstein. In an exclusive article for *TAKING OFF*, Gardiner describes her impression of these two great thinkers.

There may not be many people now living who have known both Einstein and Freud. I am one of the few who have had that privilege. It is true I did not know Freud well through direct contact, since aside from occasional glimpses, I spent only one afternoon at his home. But in the early 1930s, I was being psychoanalyzed by a pupil and younger colleague whom Freud had recommended, and was taught by several of his colleagues who knew him well. From them all, I learned a great deal about Freud. I knew other analysts who were close to him, and after the Second World War, I became a friend of his daughter, Anna, then living in England. I believe I saw her on each of my many visits to England, beginning in the late 1940s, and twice Anna visited me a few days in my New Jersey home at Princeton. She told me a great deal about her father, and her letters frequently referred to his ideas and incidents in his life of which she retained vivid memories.

Einstein I knew directly, and I am proud to say that, during the last years I saw him, I felt he regarded me as a friend, and we called each other by our first names—something not common in the mid-century. I first met him through Friedrich Adler, leader of the Second (Socialist) International, whom my husband and I had known in Europe in the 1930s. It may be of interest that Adler was not only one of the kindest and gentlest persons I have known, but also a dedicated pacifist. In spite of this—or might it be *because* of this?—he stood up publicly in the Austrian Parliament and shot to death Karl von Stürgkh, the dictatorial prime minister, as a protest against his militarism. This was in 1916, in the middle of the First World War. Adler was condemned to death, but the sentence was commuted and he was amnestied in 1918, when the Hapsburg Monarchy collapsed.

Adler and his Russian-born wife Kathia spent some days with my husband and me at our home near Princeton in the summer of 1942, and we invited his old friend Einstein to dine with us one evening. There, my eleven-

year-old daughter, Connie, asked Mr. Einstein what the meaning of life was. Einstein replied: "Tell her I wish I knew." After this, the Russian sculptor S. K. Konenkov, who had made a bust of Einstein for the Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton, and his wife Margarita, often visited us. At each visit, Einstein would spend an evening with us. Or if Margarita came alone, he would invite her and me to tea in his very simple home.

It is this personal knowledge which gives me the courage to write a few words about these two great men. In my opinion, and that of many, they remain the two greatest thinkers of this century. Both have had tremendous influence on our civilization, although many people would deny this of Freud, not realizing how much his teaching, writing, and thinking has crept into our own thinking and living and become common knowledge without our even suspecting that it stems from Freud.

I would like to emphasize the contrast between the work of these two outstanding theoreticians and their unworldliness in practical matters, which one might also call naïveté. Both admit this to some extent in their letters. Einstein writes, "[T]he intellectual has no direct contact with life in the raw, but encounters it in its easiest synthetic form—on the written page."

When the Konenkovs were invited, in 1945, to return to the Soviet Union, which they had left more than twenty years earlier, Einstein would not believe that Stalinist Russia was a dictatorship. Margarita, although not wanting to go, would not desert her husband, who insisted on returning. Soon after their return, they had to swear under oath various things, one of which was not to correspond with anyone abroad. Before this, however, I received two letters from Margarita which made it clear to me that although the Konenkovs, because he was a great artist, were treated more favorably than "the people," the conditions were far worse and more frightening than Margarita had foreseen. We had devised a simple "code" by which I would know whether what she wrote was true or should be understood as the opposite. I don't know whether or not she had a similar understanding with Einstein, but when I talked with him about her misery, he shook his head sadly: "She has simply become hysterical."

Freud, in his response to Einstein, states his position even more clearly. Freud writes: "I was scared at first by the thought of my—I had almost written 'our'—incapacity for dealing with what seems to be a practical problem, a concern for statesmen." Later he speaks of himself as an "unworldly theoretician." I know from several examples that Freud was not always wise in practical matters. What stands out most clearly is his failing to leave Austria before it was taken over by Nazi Germany on March 11, 1938. A month before this actually happened, Schuschnigg, the Austrian Chancellor, had to make many concessions to Hitler and there was every sign that a takeover would soon occur, although Freud did not heed them. Dr. Brunswick, who had been my analyst, told me in early March she herself would return to the United States immediately. She was distressed that Freud could not be persuaded to leave. She had given the Freuds, and perhaps several members of their family, affidavits of support to enable them to obtain a visa to the United States. Freud also had invitations and letters of guarantee from English and French friends. Most analysts planned to leave as soon as they could obtain visas. I was told that Freud did not believe the Nazis would come soon and that, in any case, Austrian Nazis wouldn't be Germans. I do not know whether Freud had other reasons for remaining. Dr. Brunswick begged me to do anything I could do to help them—but what could I do? It was not until June 1938, after many harrowing experiences, that the Freuds were able to leave for England.

One distinguished analyst, a close friend of the Freud family, told of a well-known remark by Freud's sister-in-law, Minna Bernays, usually spoken of as Tante (Aunt) Minna. Although all analysts know of Freud's deep understanding of patients on the couch, his worldly understanding was not always of the same caliber. Tante Minna would often say: "Our Sigmund doesn't know anything about people!"

Human instincts are of only two kinds: those which seek to preserve... and those which seek to destroy and kill.

continued from page 15

and another or several others, between larger and smaller units—between cities, provinces, races, nations, empires—which have almost always been settled by force of arms. [I]t must be admitted that war might be a far from inappropriate means of establishing the eagerly desired reign of "everlasting" peace, since it is in a position to create the large units within which a powerful central government makes further wars impossible. Nevertheless it fails in this purpose, for the results of a conquest are as a rule short-lived: the newly created units fall apart once again, usually owing to a lack of cohesion between the portions that have been united by violence. [M]oreover, the unifications created by conquest, though of considerable extent, have only been partial, and the conflicts between these have called out more than ever for violent solution. Thus the result of all these warlike efforts has only been that the human race has exchanged numerous, and indeed unending, minor wars for wars on a grand scale that are rare but all the more destructive.

We have seen that a community is held together by two things: the compelling force of violence and the emotional ties... between its members. If one of the factors is absent, the community may possibly be held together by the other. The ideas that are appealed to can, of course, only have significance if they give expression to important affinities between the members. . . . [No such ideas] exist today which could be expected to exert a unifying authority of the sort. Indeed it is all too clear that the national ideals by which nations are at present swayed operate in a contrary direction. . . . Thus the attempt to replace actual force by the force of ideas seems at present to be doomed to failure.

You express astonishment at the fact that it is so easy to make men enthusiastic about a war and add your suspicions that there is something at work in them—an instinct for hatred and destruction—which goes halfway to meet the efforts of the warmongers. Once again, I can only express my entire agreement.

According to our hypothesis human instincts are of only two kinds: those which seek to preserve and unite—which we call "erotic"—and those which seek to destroy and kill.

I should like to linger for a moment over our destructive instinct. . . . As a result of a little speculation, we have come to suppose that this instinct is at work in every living creature and is striving to bring it to ruin and to reduce life to its original condition of inanimate matter. . . . The death instinct turns into the destructive instinct when, with the help of special organs, it is directed outwards, on to objects. The organism preserves its own life, so to say, by destroying an extraneous one. . . . [I]f these forces are turned to destruction in the external world, the organism will be relieved and the effect must be beneficial. This would serve as a biological justification for all the ugly and dangerous impulses against which we are struggling.

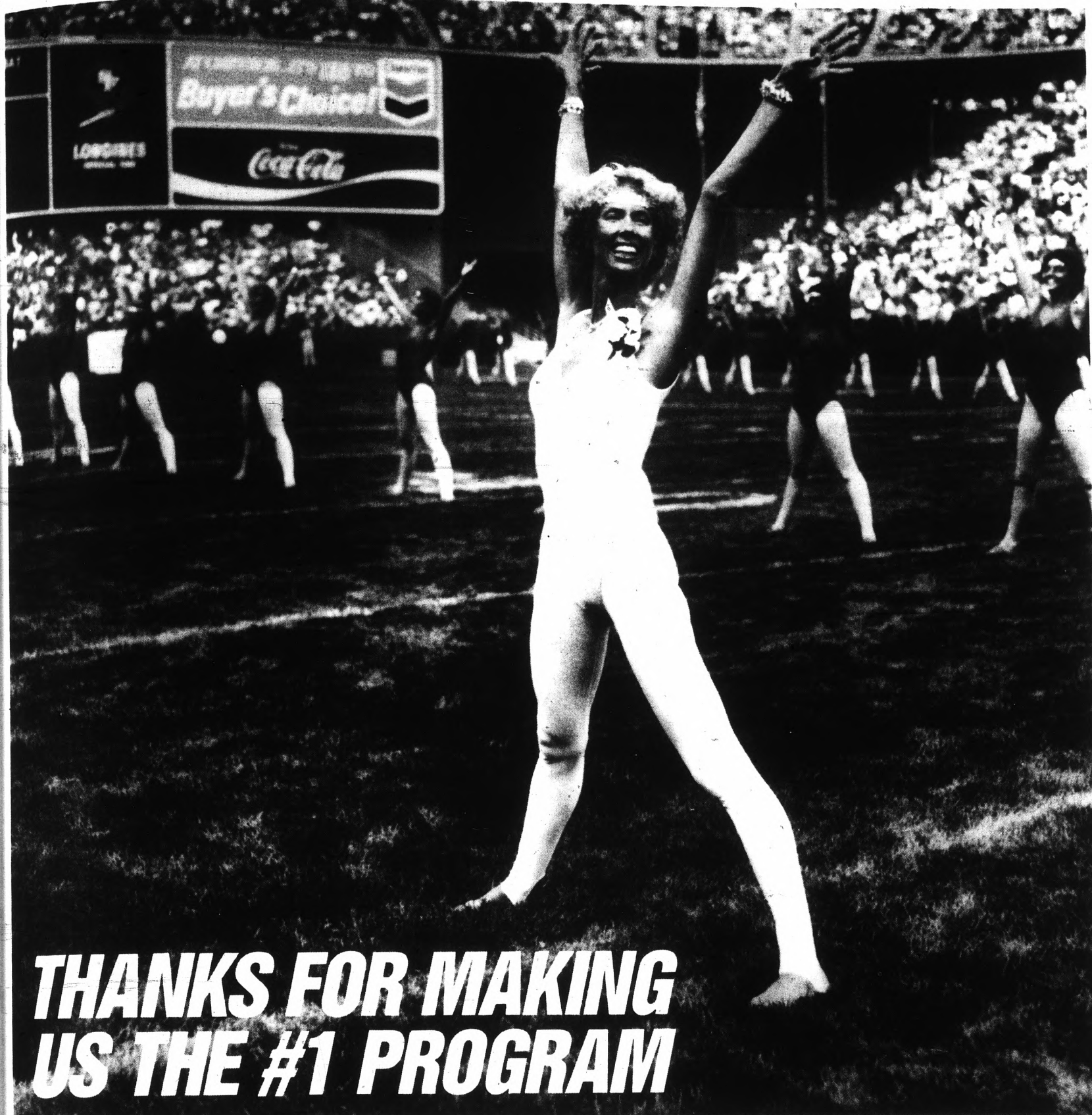
For our immediate purpose then, this much follows from what has been said: there is no use in trying to get rid of men's aggressive inclinations. . . . The Russian Communists hope to be able to cause human aggressiveness to disappear by guaranteeing the satisfaction of all material needs and by establishing equality in other respects among all the members of the community. That, in my opinion, is an illusion. They themselves are armed today with the most scrupulous care and not the least important of the methods by which they keep their supporters together is hatred of everyone beyond their frontiers. In any case, . . . there is no question of getting rid entirely of human aggressive impulses; it is enough to try to divert them to such an extent that they need not find expression in war.

If willingness to engage in war is an effect of the destructive instinct, the most obvious plan will be to bring Eros, its antagonist, into play against it. Anything that encourages the growth of emotional ties between men must operate against war.

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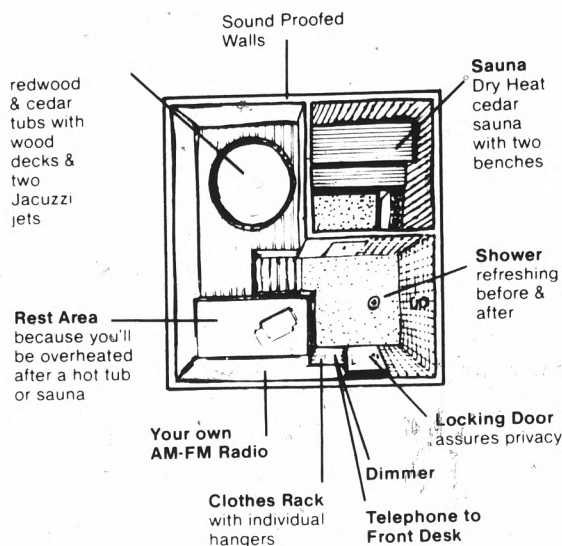
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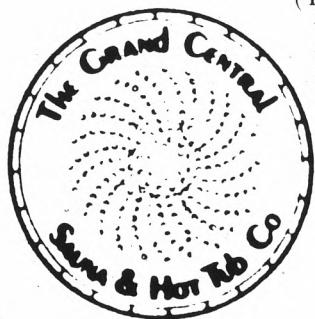
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The Freud-Einstein Letters

Thus I am led to my first axiom: the quest of international security involves the unconditional surrender by every nation, in a certain measure, of its liberty of action, its sovereignty that is to say, and it is clear beyond all doubt that no other road can lead to such security.

Continued from page 16

A complaint which you make about the abuse of authority brings me to another suggestion for the indirect combating of the propensity to war. . . . [M]ore care should be taken than hitherto to educate an upper stratum of men with independent minds, not open to intimidation and eager in the pursuit of truth, whose business it would be to give direction to the dependent masses. It goes without saying that the encroachments made by the executive power of the State and the prohibition laid by the Church upon freedom of thought are far from propitious for the production of a class of this kind. The ideal condition of things would of course be a community of men who had subordinated their instinctual life to the dictatorship of reason. Nothing else could unite men so completely and so tenaciously, even if there were no emotional ties between them. But in all probability that is a Utopian expectation. No doubt the other indirect methods of preventing war are more practicable, though they promise no rapid success. An unpleasant picture

comes to one's mind of mills that grind so slowly that people may starve to death before they get their flour.

I should like, however, to discuss one more question, which you do not mention in your letter but which specially interests me. Why do you and I and so many other people rebel so violently against war? . . . The answer to my question will be that we react to war in this way because everyone has a right to his own life, because war puts an end to human lives that are full of hope, because it brings individual men into humiliating situations, because it compels them against their will to murder other men, and because it destroys precious material objects which have been produced by the labours of humanity. Other reasons besides might be given, such as that in its present-day form, war is no longer an opportunity for achieving the old ideals of heroism and that owing to the perfection of instruments of destruction a future war might involve the extermination of one or perhaps both of the antagonists. All this is true, and so incon-

testably true that one can only feel astonished that the waging of war has not yet been unanimously repudiated. . . . It is my opinion that the main reason why we rebel against war is that we cannot help doing so.

My belief is this. For incalculable ages mankind has been passing through a process of evolution of culture. . . . We owe to that process the best of what we have become, as well as a good part of what we suffer from. . . . The *psychical* modifications that go along with the process of civilization are striking and unambiguous. They consist in a progressive displacement of instinctual aims and a restriction of instinctual impulses. Sensations which were pleasurable to our ancestors have become indifferent or even intolerable to ourselves; there are organic grounds for the changes in our ethical and aesthetic ideals. Of the psychological characteristics of civilization two appear to be the most important: a strengthening of the intellect, which is beginning to govern instinctual life, and an internalization of the aggressive impulse, with all its consequence and perils. Now war is in the crassest opposition to the psychical attitude imposed on us by the process of civilization, and for that reason we are bound to rebel against it; we simply cannot any longer put up with it.

And how long shall we have to wait before the rest of mankind become pacifists too? There is no telling. But it may not be Utopian to hope that these two factors, the cultural attitude and the justified dread of the consequences of a future war, may result within a measurable time in putting an end to the waging of war. By what paths or by what side-tracks this will come about we cannot guess. But one thing we *can* say: whatever fosters the growth of civilization works at the same time against war.

(The translations of these letters were prepared by Stuart Gilbert of UNESCO, the successor agency to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which originally published the letters in the pamphlet Why War.)

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

declared war on Israel.

It was as if a platoon of giants had suddenly gone mad. And as if . . . if it was going to be war, then all the little countries, all the secondary powers . . . they wanted their shares.

Everyone attacked everyone else. Suddenly, the world was one vast battlefield, from pole to pole. From South Africa to Tanzania, from Somalia to Ghana, the African continent was aflame with black and white tearing out each other's throats. Russia, even while massing its defenses in the north, moved on Finland in the west. Argentina invaded Chile.

Who could doubt: it was the apocalypse.

Madness prevailed. Men who had formerly been cool and logical now screamed for the death and destruction of the men and states that would kill them if given the chance.

It was more than panic that ruled the UN that day: it was a sense of impending terror and death that would overrun the world like nothing since the hordes of Genghis Khan. Every man there was stark of face; every face there held threats and warnings and accusations and most of all—fear.

The Secretary General—a Latvian named Rezekne—used his gavel, and the session was brought to order. I won't trouble with the affairs that were taken up during the first two hours, except to note that the Russian delegate made a surprise move and did *not* walk out when the Ethiopian representative made his appeal for justice and peace for his land. What happened during those first two hours does not matter any longer.

I was translating M. Louperc's harangue against the German Triumvirate, a few minutes into the third hour of the session, when we all heard a great sound from the hall outside the chamber. I was not alone in hearing it; heads began to turn in the delegations as the sound grew louder. M. Louperc stopped speaking, and turned to the men beside him for some explanation. I saw Montgomery of England spread his hands in confusion. I took off my earphones, and stood up so I could see through the window of my booth more clearly, and just then the huge doors at the rear of the chamber flew open, and they came in, by the hundreds.

I might have expected anything.

Striking workers, or invading Martians or conquering armies, any of them might have seemed apropos. But not what came through that door.

Children.

Of all sizes and colors, clad in every conceivable style of ethnic dress, all different, but none older than ten or twelve, as best I could tell; and the only thing they shared beyond their presence in that hall was their solemnity. There was not one smile, one laugh, no jostling or childish games as they flooded into the General Assembly chamber. Some time I will ponder at length on how they got together. There were obviously Berber children and French schoolgirls and fur-clothed children from Lapland and little imitation cossacks from the Steppes in that great herd. How they got together, perhaps no one will ever know; how they got to the UN buildings, perhaps no one will ever know.

But there they were, and they were jammed into the aisles with their faces quite clean, and their eyes quite bright, and their little hands quite still.

They were quietly terrible. For these were not the children we had known; there was no singing among them, and no whispering, and no giggling between even the closest friends, and no shying of eyes and no shuffling of feet.

They stood very still, and they looked at the Secretary General.

Then one of them came forward. It is fitting that I tell this story; I knew the child who came forward. My name is Wallace Edmondson, and the child was mine. My son, Barry. Ten years old; who had been reading comic books the night before, and—yes, now that I thought of it—looking at his toybox full of guns and war weapons with a strange light in his eyes. My son, Barry, who now walked forward and mounted the steps to the speaker's platform.

I could not speak. I could only watch, as all the others watched, as this one child from among so many went to the front of the chamber and climbed those stairs.

When he was behind the speaker's podium and had taken down the microphone and had moved aside—for the podium quite blocked him from sight—he began to speak.

This is what he said . . . and I interpreted to German, as my colleagues interpreted into other languages.

"We want you to stop fighting. We are scared, and we have waited and waited, but no one will do anything. If you knew how you scare us all the time with your fighting, you wouldn't do it. But you do, and we are here to tell you, if you don't stop right now, right away, we are leaving."

That was all Barry said.

He put down the microphone, and he left the platform, and the children began to mill around as he descended. Then he joined them and, as a unit, they left the General Assembly chamber.

In a few minutes, they were gone, as quickly as they had come.

What happened next was pandemonium. A pandemonium of laughter. The Russian delegation began, and in a few moments it had spread till the entire room was a bonfire of mirth. The Russians begged to speak and when their representative rose he said this was a poor, shabby trick for the Americans to pull, and that it changed no one's mind, except that perhaps the Yankees were greater fools than the world had thought.

The US representative accused the Russians.

The Chinese accused the British.

The French accused the Germans.

Bedlam was the order of the day.

And the next day . . .

And the next . . .

But on the fourth day, there was no bedlam, because the wars in Europe, Africa and Asia simultaneously escalated. They didn't last long, however. On the same day, wherever anyone might have been . . . whether in a bathtub, or in a desert, or in a jungle, or on a mountaintop, they heard the sounds.

The sound that came from everywhere, and nowhere and no place all at the same place. The sound that might have been monstrous ships of space, though no one ever saw them, or saw fire trails in the sky, or anything else. The sound that might have been space tearing and shifting and warping to allow passage.

The sound might have been anything.

Though no one cares too much to find out; no one has been able to think straight since it happened.

On that day, they left.

Where, we do not know. How, we do not know. But they made good their warning. We played the Pied Piper, and we played the wrong tune.

Our children have gone.

It has been a long, long time, and I have not seen my son. It was inevitable that there would be no *more* sons . . . or daughters . . . no children born; that seems to fit, ironically.

We have no children, and we miss them, but we haven't too much time to worry about it now. After all, there is a war on.

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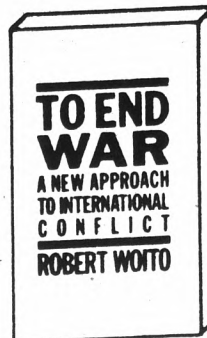
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EMP

Continued from page 13

where the Soviets could never rely on knocking them out.

Our civilian sector, on the other hand, is nowhere near as safe. James Kerr is the chief researcher for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the government organization in charge of civil defense. According to Kerr, "A high altitude attack could put at risk the 48 continental United States at a single burst."

What's worse, few people seem to care. "I think, basically, that the civilian industry per se has very little regard for EMP," says Bill King, an EMP-shielding analyst. "I guess their theory is 'Hell, if we're going to be under nuclear attack, why should I be worried about my computer file?'" Kerr sees the same problem, but for a different reason: "When people have a flood coming down the river," he says, "they start to worry about sandbags. Otherwise, they don't give it a second thought." The bottom line, of course, is money. Shielding is expensive, and, unless a nuclear war actually occurs, it is completely worthless.

Public mass communications may be an exception to the problem. FEMA has hardened over 200 radio stations against EMP, and is in the process of equipping many with backup power supplies. These stations comprise the Emergency Broadcasting System, and cover nearly half the nation. Also, most American households have transistor radios, which, because of their isolation from long antennae and powerlines, are more resistant to EMP effects.

Telecommunications are quite another matter. Very few civilian phone lines have been hardened, and Bell sees little reason to do so. As one spokesman for the corporation explains: "In the event of a nuclear attack, are you really that anxious to call your mother in Detroit?" Maybe not, but you may be interested in contacting the fire department, the police, or your nearest FEMA office. "Only the government's system has been hardened," the Bell spokesman responds. "That's the Pentagon's choice."

Power networks remain the biggest problem area. According to the FEMA *Attack Environment Manual*: "The cumulative weight of EMP effects... makes likely widespread power failure on a national scale at the very beginning of a nuclear attack." Power companies rely on lightning arresters to protect sensitive circuitry from sudden jolts. Unfortunately, EMP can shoot through these arresters well before they have a chance to trip circuit breakers. As a result, power stations would have to shut down. "And you're talking 12 to 24 hours to get them back on line," says King.

Considering this range of problems, it is surprising that EMP has only recently come to the forefront in the political arena. So far, the debate has focused mainly on military rather than civilian protection. Hardliners, who have successfully shifted America's defense strategy to emphasize the survivability and even winnability of a limited nuclear war, deem it essential that billions more be slated for EMP hardening. They also think that the Soviets were way ahead of us in the "EMP race" when the 1963 test ban went into effect. As H-bomb physicist Edward Teller sees it, "We insist that our citizens remain ignorant... while we have every reason to believe that our adversaries... are well-

informed on the subject." Teller and others would have us break the atmospheric test ban treaty to "catch up" with the Soviets on EMP research.

Arms control advocates could not disagree more. Breaking the ban, they say, would undermine one of the few true advances made so far in effective arms stabilization. They feel the hardliners' stance is unrealistic and dangerous, because EMP makes the concept of limited war specious. "Regardless of the flexibility embodied in individual components," writes Brookings Institution senior researcher John D. Steinbrunner, "the precariousness of command channels probably means that nuclear war would be uncontrollable, as a practical matter, shortly after the first tens of weapons are launched." For these people, diplomacy and effective arms reduction negotiations are the only reliable ways of preventing EMP-induced mayhem.

There are no immediate answers. The debate will remain deadlocked indefinitely, if only because no concrete data exist to back up either side. In the meantime, the hardening budget continues to grow. And you're just as vulnerable as ever.

LAW SCHOOL?

continued from page 9

the facts of cases, the little notes, and the professor's pet theories was completely wasted. What should have been learned, instead, was the "black letter" law, which is so basic that your professor probably never covered it. And to know that, you could have as easily absorbed it all from the canned outlines on sale at the bookstore.

By the second semester, perhaps a quarter of the students wised up to the grading system and stopped attending class. By the second or third year, attendance was just a trickle. If this seems like a waste of good professors' and good students' time, you're right. But it's a natural response to the grading system and the workload. There's no payoff for class participation; indeed, a diligent attender of classes loses fifteen or so hours each week playing law professors' classroom games while other students doggedly read all of the important stuff outside of class. One of my favorite teachers, Mr. C., once confided that the highest scorer on one of his finals—who missed a perfect score by a single point—was a student who attended class only once. "How did you do it?" Mr. C. asked. The student replied, "If I hadn't come to class that one day and let you confuse me, I wouldn't have missed that other point."

After *Paper Chase* sent Harvard's Kingsfield to a long, reflective sabbatical, most of the Socratic tyrannosauri at Stanford and other law schools began moving toward extinction. But Stanford still has a few left, and seems to spread them around carefully so that every first-year student has at least one "challenge" each semester. During my first semester, the token tough guy was Mr. E. I later discovered that Mr. E. is really as sweet as a pussycat, but apparently he thought that first-year students deserved special treatment. When we discussed the final exam, we asked which of the several hundred cases we studied might be emphasized. "Everything," Mr. E. boomed. Mr. E. also told those of us who had not joined study groups that we "were in real trouble," so scaring one of my classmates that he dropped completely out of sight for a year.

By the end of the first year, you are convinced that the worst is over. For many it is, but it's only because you have begun to cope with the system by numbing yourself to it. By the time you graduate, you've learned to deem the outrages of work and professors as par for the course.

Act III: THE BAR EXAM

As the advertisements for *Jaws II* used to proclaim, "Just when you thought it was safe to go back into the water..." Before you can practice law, you must pass the bar exam, a ritual that may someday appear in the Smithsonian Museum alongside the rack, the guillotine, and other cruel and unusual punishments. Particularly Neanderthal is California's bar exam, which prides itself on failing between a half and three-quarters of all takers at each administration (most states "only" fail a quarter).

To apply for the California bar, you must submit several sets of police-taken fingerprints, the names and addresses of a half-dozen character witnesses, and the location of your every residence since the age of sixteen. The fee for this investigation and the privilege of taking the exam can be over \$200, which is larger than the fee a large corporation must pay to get established in the state.

Every aspect of the California bar exam seems deliberately designed to maximize anxiety. For example, the rule booklet warns: "Applicants using electric typewriters must be prepared to continue the examination by writing or by some other method in the event of any power failure, whether the failure is widespread or limited." The warning is not only insidious, but also logically irrelevant, since a power failure would also kill the lights for writing by. So inflexible are these rules that, a few years back, when a bad auto accident closed the Oakland-to-San Francisco bridge and stranded the entire Boalt contingent of test takers, the examiners decided it better to fail the whole lot instead of briefly delaying the exam.

The BAR/BRI bar-prep course, one of the biggest around, also has a psychologist lecture every week on how to do the impossible—relax for the exam. One day, I arrived at the course late, and found a room full of law grads with their eyes closed, chanting mantras. The visiting psychologist was undaunted by latecomers; he was on videotape. Another acquaintance explained to me his plans to start his own bar prep company that would put students in a padded room, and give them sunglasses and carefully measured doses of LSD. So paranoid are bar takers that I'm sure he would find plenty of business.

What is most galling about the bar exam is that it is merely an exercise in memorization and regurgitation that bears little resemblance to the day-to-day job of lawyering. Much of the content is irrelevant; a large number of property law questions, for example, deal with questions rendered obsolete by title insurance companies. Likewise, the format of the exam—closed-book—has little to do with the intensive open-book research any decent lawyer must conduct for every case. Indeed, failure to open a book when advising a client may very well be grounds for malpractice.

Ever since Watergate, most states have also had a "professional responsibility" section on their bar exams. While "ethics" to most people means how to act justly, to lawyers it means how to limit entry into the profession, how to dissuade citizens from resolving their disputes without lawyers, and how lawyers should not advertise. For me, the passing

strategy was to approach every uncertain question by choosing the answer that would best bolster lawyers' income.

Act IV: THE CAREER

The saddest footnote to the life of a lawyer is that the "grind" doesn't end either at the moment of law school graduation or after the bar. Many of my young lawyer friends now work eighty-hour weeks. My friend Bob, for example, went on to work for a highly prestigious Wall Street firm. Despite an income of nearly \$50,000, his hectic schedule leaves him little time to enjoy it. Indeed, on an hourly basis, he might have earned more as a plumber or a mechanic. And these economics ignore, of course, the physical costs of later ulcers, hypertension, and early death. They also ignore the psychic costs of losing one's friends, straining one's marriage, and never knowing one's children.

The hellish work schedule of a young lawyer does not necessarily ease up in later years. Entry into a law firm is usually the beginning of a new competition—for partnership, and then senior partnership. At every stage, the young lawyer is competing to bill the most hours, to win the most cases, and to bring in the most new business. The work may be challenging, but it rarely involves Perry Mason pyrotechnics. Most lawyers work long, hard hours behind desks, poring over reams of the very same cases and statutes they found so boring in law school.

Perhaps you are convinced that you can use law to save the world. Well, it can happen, but for most, forget it. Perhaps half of my class went into law school with aspirations of working in the "public interest"; by graduation, however, the number had dropped to less than two percent. Many of my friends with good hearts tossed in the towel because they thought they deserved some monetary reward for their law school suffering. Most also felt they had little choice but to pursue corporate law to make ends meet; students at private law schools can easily graduate more than \$30,000 in debt. Many promised themselves that the cushy corporate life would only be temporary, but the reality is that soon marriage, kids, a mortgage, and a thousand other commitments demand regular financial attention. Once you get used to a \$75,000 per year salary, dropping to something a quarter that size in the "public interest" is unthinkable. Thus, most students who enter law with bold ambitions for bettering the world find themselves, years later, helplessly trapped in a profession that, despite its high pay, is both intellectually and emotionally unsatisfying.

Harvard President Derek Bok recently warned that today's law schools are effecting a "massive diversion of exceptional talent into pursuits that often add little to the growth of the economy, the pursuit of culture, or the enhancement of the human spirit." Bok and others recognize that the study and practice of law need not be such an unpleasant experience, relegated to a remote, inaccessible cadre of knights. For example, law schools can be humanized, the bar exam can be put back into its Medieval closet, and the profession can commit itself to serving more people more of the time. But until these real reforms begin, being a lawyer is no guarantee for the "good life." If you are really serious about devoting your life to law, do yourself a favor and attend a few law classes and spend a couple of days in a law office. Law may be for you, but you should be sure you really know it before investing tens of thousands of dollars and the rest of your life. **L**



It's a beautiful world!

Continued from page 3

posed of the twisted carnage of the innards of televisions and electrical appliances. Piercing the mobile was a large bloodstained cross marked, "No good. No Future." For most, however, the anxieties may remain subconscious, having hidden effects on general mood, sense of humor, time management, and career decisions. Though they are not consciously known, they may be powerful selectors of style and may guide the creation and determine the success of a fashion or fad.

The mood and artifacts of the fifties have become particularly ripe targets for the direction of increasingly powerful feelings of anger and disappointment with the state of affairs.

The fifties was a paradoxical decade. At one level, the fifties was a time of brash optimism that happy times were just around the corner. A parade of modern wonders fueled anticipation of coming beneficent change. If engineers could make the farfetched picture-transmitting devices seen in Flash Gordon serials into home "TV's," they could do anything. Surely, life would soon be a dream if technological wizardry could be enslaved.

Below the superficial happy-go-lucky existence, however, ran undercurrents of fear about unknowns that might rise from the cauldron of explosive change. Technological innovations were startling. Perhaps for the first time they were sensed as hurtling beyond control. The dazzling first televisions rumbled with a celebration of technology that also brought profound new horrors to the planet. Grand deployment of the new Hydrogen Bomb, the ceaseless Cold War, and the absence of wise leaders created deep anxieties that were only marginally soothed by the white-enameled comforts of a 1957 "Kitchen of the Future" or the grandiose promises of General Electric's "Citizen Atom" brochures.

Why are the fifties fashions being embraced? Today's interest in the fifties seems to be driven by dis-

appointment with the present and fear of the future. It seems that trend-setters have become sensitive to the upswing in the development of technological horrors that lurked beneath the apparent security of the fifties and view that time as the direct ancestor of today's upsetting world. They seem to be taking pleasure in juxtaposing the fifties with the eighties to showcase frightening trends and to affirm their sense that a dismal future awaits.

Some people see parallels between the unrealized hopes of the fifties and their own crushed dreams. Young adults who anticipate nightmarish futures may become intrigued with the faded fifties "gleam of tomorrow." In light of diminished expectations, there seems to arise a drive to poke fun at symbols of unbridled hope. As the fifties artifacts might be viewed as symbols of the promise of technology for society, they could have been first cultivated by disenchanted youths of the eighties for amusement purposes. Thus, the present interest may be based in a sarcastic reaction to the incredible naïveté and optimism of the fifties.

Even the fascination with the contours of fifties artifacts might be driven by something more than simple association or pure aesthetics. Analysts have speculated that the design of the fifties was a wishful attempt to forge horrifying technologies into friendly household objects. Atomic energy, interstellar rockets, and alien beings could all be domesticated through beaded-wire lamps, winged cars and biomorphic television sets. Perhaps today's youth have somehow decoded the unsettling mix of fear and starry-eyed hope implicit in the artifacts.

What do the devout fifties revivalists think about all this conjecture? As one might expect, many have little concern for the world of the intellectual. Perhaps they would agree with Rudolph, the owner of the Danceteria. "You can take it just the way it is or you can interpret what it means and have a good time thinking about it."

"We didn't live in the good old days," Rudolph explains, "we just heard of them."

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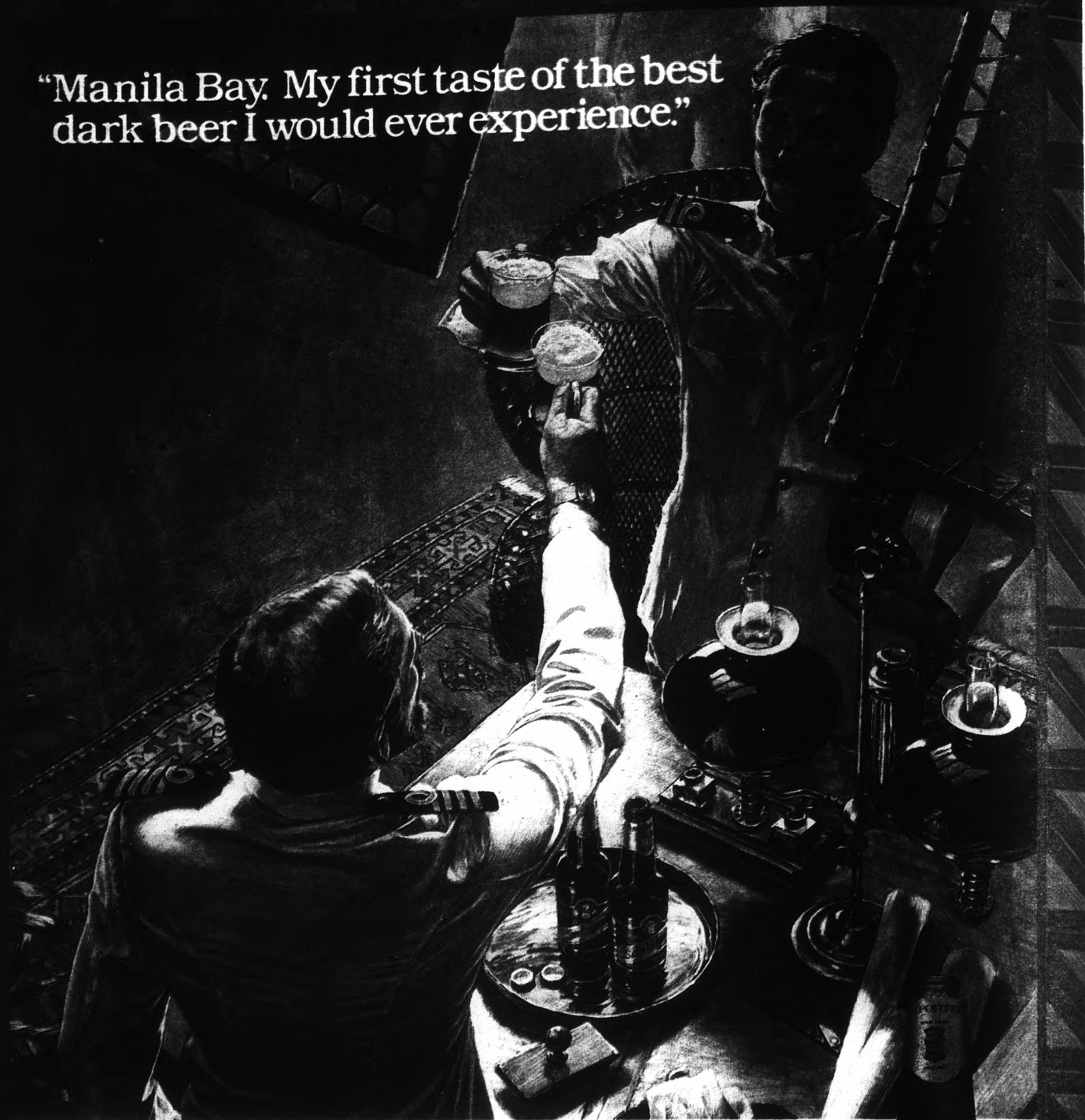
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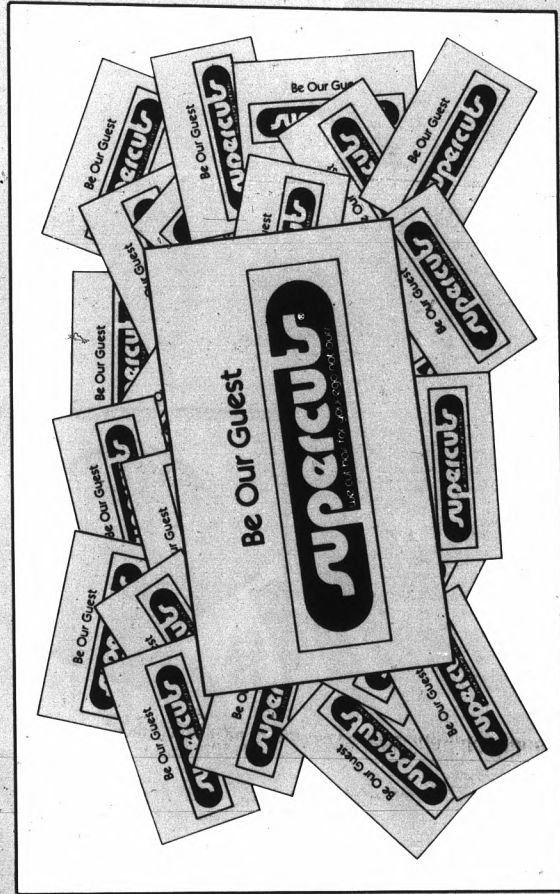


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